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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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ITALY'S PRISONERS IN BIG OFFENSIVE NOW TOTAL 16,000

Austrians Abandon Almost Entire 60-Kilometer Line From Plava To Sea

DRIVEN FROM AIR

Outnumbering Enemy Three To One, Italian Aviators Are Unchallenged

TACKLE HERMADA

Section Of Slopes Already Captured; Million Troops Line Up In Defence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 23.—An official communique yesterday reported: The battle is raging along the whole front. We are overcoming the resistance of the enemy, northward of Gorizia and gaining new successes along the whole line of battle. Our prisoners have reached 13,311. We have captured 30 guns and a great quantity of booty.

Our aeroplanes have the mastery of the air. They bombarded the enemy's troops and caused conflagrations along the lines of communication.

Everywhere, we repulsed the attacks of the enemy in Trentino and Carnia. A bigger attack made by the enemy in Ledro Valley failed, after a lively struggle.

Hold 16,000 Prisoners

An official communique today reported: We made progress northward and southward on the Julian front. Our troops, after repulsing counter-attacks, carried a position south-eastward of Bossopalti.

We had captured a total of 16,000 men and 350 officers up to yesterday. Aeroplanes and air-ships dropped twelve tons of bombs on the enemy.

The Italian offensive has forced the Austrians to obtain re-inforcements from the eastern front and the recent arrivals have mainly come from Galicia. The Austrians were preparing to remove six guns, near the village of Selo, when the Italian troops, with hurricane violence, made an assault and captured the weapons.

Repulse Nine Attacks

After nine counter-attacks had been repulsed, near Corite, the Italians took the offensive and captured an entire regiment of the enemy. Another brigade carried out an assault with the bayonet against Hill 241 and Hill 247 at least seven times and took thousands of prisoners. The following morning, they proceeded to assault the strong lines held by the enemy before Selo.

Despite a determined resistance, the enemy have abandoned almost their entire front line from Piava to the sea, a front of sixty kilometers. A captured document from enemy airmen admits that the Austrian aeroplanes are outnumbered by three to one. Prisoners are still flowing in.

Struggle Undecided

London, August 23.—Telegraphing from the Italian front, to the Daily Chronicle, Mr. Percival Gibbons says that General Cadorna's massed artillery is comparable to the British guns at the Somme. The Italian grenadiers have participated in some furious fighting and have been in and out of the triple line of Austrian defences on Carso Plateau several times. The result of the struggle is still in abeyance.

The correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia on the Isonzo front says that dirigibles are co-operating impressively in the new offensive. During the bombardment in the region of Tolmino, a dirigible bombed the quarters of the Austrian High Command. A series of formidable lines in the central sector on Carso Plateau and a section of the slopes of Mount Hermada have been captured.

Whole Flank Menaced

Newspaper correspondents state that an Austrian counter-attack on

(Continued on Page 2)

8,000 Prisoners, Many Guns Is French Haul To Present; Reach Village Of Forges

British, Clearing Ypres To Menin Road, Advance Appreciably, Adding 2,000 Captives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 24.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported:—The enemy, during the night-time, violently bombarded different points of our first line in the region of the Aisne. The Germans delivered several strong attacks in the region of Mennejean Farm, eastward of Braye, south of Le Bovelle, between Ailles and Hurtebise Monument and on California Plateau. We entirely maintained our positions everywhere and took prisoners.

We repulsed a violent counter-attack, yesterday evening, between Hill 304 and Mort Homme. A brilliant counter-offensive drove the enemy out of the elements in which they had obtained a footing in our new front line.

We took 80 prisoners. Our reconnoitering parties rushed on as far as the village of Forges.

The enemy made several attempts to drive us back from the positions we have won on the right bank of the Meuse, notably north of Mormont Farm and Hill 344. Our fire broke up with great losses the waves of attacking infantry, which nowhere reached our lines. Attacks with liquid fire, north of Caurieres Wood, merely increased the losses of the enemy.

Capture Important Booty

Since the 20th, we have taken 6,116 unwounded prisoners, including 154 officers and not including the prisoners taken in dugouts yesterday and also 600 wounded men. We captured important booty, especially in three tunnels at Mort Homme, where dressing-stations, with electrical apparatus, were found intact. We took prisoners here a whole regimental staff and Corps Commander and an officer of engineers.

The communique in the evening reported:—The artillery duel has been somewhat violent in the regions of Braye and Cerny. Our batteries in the Champagne carried out an effective fire and destroyed more enemy gas-reservoirs.

On the Verdun front, the enemy reacted during the course of the day with their artillery, especially on the left of the Meuse, but did not attempt to attack our new positions.

Six enemy aeroplanes were destroyed in air-fights and five others fell, damaged.

Make 7,640 Prisoners

The communique this afternoon reported: There has been a great enemy artillery bombardment, north of the Aisne, notably in the Braye to Hurtebise sector.

At Verdun, since the 20th, we have taken 7,640 prisoners, including 186 officers and also 800 wounded, 24 guns of all calibers and over 200 mach ne-guns, also nine guns which had been destroyed.

The communique again records numerous heavy aerial bombardments of railway-stations, aviation-grounds, aerodromes and bivouacs and the use of mach ne-guns against convoys behind the enemy's lines.

A delayed message says: "The new battle of Verdun, which opened with a great triumph for the French, had been preceded by a terrific bombardment, which lasted for six days, the Germans being unable to check it with their counter-battery fire and new gas-shells. When the infantry attack took place, on Monday, at 4.40 in the morning, the German barrage had no effect on the spirit of the French troops, who made for the enemy's positions with irresistible dash.

Germans Surprised

"The fire of the French batteries in no way slackened, the range being simply extended. The Germans were taken by surprise by the suddenness of the attack and did not establish their barrage until twelve minutes later. This delay enabled

(Continued on Page 11)

RUSSIANS ARE FORCED TO RETIRE AT TUKKUM

Germans Also Occupy Fortified Height But Lose It When Counter-Attacked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique yesterday reported:—"The Germans took the offensive at Tukkum and drove back our cavalry and advance posts. There have been vigorous German artillery bombardments in the regions of Dvinsk and Brody.

"The enemy attacked south-westward of the town of Sereth and occupied a fortified height. Fighting continues in the direction of Ocna, with varying success."

A Russian official communique today reported: We retired, under pressure, in the direction of Tukkum. The enemy penetrated our trenches at Zborysh. A counter-attack drove them out.

The enemy occupied a height north-westward of Jazlovetz. Our counter-attack restored the position.

Fighting continues in the region of Ocna. The Rumanians repulsed attacks at Soveja. The Germans attacked unsuccessfully in the direction of Focsany.

A Rumanian official communique reports: Enemy attacks, north of Sisita Valley, slightly forced us back, but very dashing counter-attacks made by our troops drove the enemy back as far as Susita Valley and Saturnu, south-east of Panciu. Up to the present, we have taken 500 prisoners.

Violent attacks made by the enemy between Sianicu and Tirguocna were driven back almost everywhere in disorder.

Letchitsky Directs On Northern Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 22.—General Letchitsky, who was recently in command on the Russian western front, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the northern front.

INTERNED AUSTRIANS MOVED FROM SCHOOL

Men Off Ships And Others To Be Quartered At West Gate Institution

The fifty-two Austrian marines and subjects of other professions, interned at the Provincial Commercial School, South Gate, Shanghai, will be moved to the Nanyang Middle School, West Gate, today or tomorrow, according to arrangement made yesterday by the City Magistrate, Mr. Shen Pao-chang. The re-opening of the Provincial School is the cause of the removal.

Upon the seizure of the three Austrian vessels at Shanghai seventy-three marines and others on the vessels were interned at the South Gate institution, where a special staff of attendants has been employed to look after the needs of the prisoners of war. Food was provided by the Yi Tse-tsung Restaurant on Foochow road.

Twenty-one of the interned left the place on their own accord and the rest seem to be satisfied with the treatment. The school, however, will re-open on the first of next month and the administration could no longer allow them to remain, so arrangements have been made to have them transferred to the Nanyang Middle School, where there are enough vacant rooms to accommodate them all.

Dutch Minister Gives In

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 22.—The Austrian Legation Guard, consisting of over 100 marines, is still in the Legation, under the control of the Dutch. At first, the Dutch Minister refused absolutely the request made by the Chinese Government to hand over the guard.

Now, however, he has modified his attitude, in so far as he has promised to hand them over after communicating with the Austrian Government. The Chinese entirely fail to see the propriety of this measure. The attitude of the Dutch diplomatic and consular officials is causing considerable annoyance.

11 KILLED, 26 INJURED IN RAID ON ENGLAND; 8 AEROPLANES FELLED

Country Happier Now Over Fine Defence Work And Dunkirk Squadrons' Efficiency

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Attackers, Foiled Of Purpose, Flee, Only To Meet Fresh Foe On Other Side

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—A British official communique reports:—Aircraft raiders, this morning, dropped bombs on Dover, Margate and Ramsgate. Eleven persons were killed and 13 injured in Dover and Ramsgate. A number of houses and a hospital were damaged. One enemy pilot was rescued, slightly injured.

One, or at most two, of the airships which raided the Yorkshire coast, last night, ventured overland. Twelve high-explosive and 13 incendiary bombs were dropped on three villages near the coast, wrecking a chapel and damaging several houses. One man was injured.

Three Chase Twelve

The Admiralty announces: Three of our machines, from Dunkirk, today indecisively engaged twelve Gothas, thirty-five miles northward of Nieuport and chased them to Zeebrugge. Another patrol of ten machines engaged twenty-five enemy escorting-scouts, which were awaiting the return of the raiders from England and drove down at least five of them, completely out of control.

Accurate counting was impossible, owing to the close fighting. All our machines returned.

Naval aeroplanes attacked ten Gotha machines, in the vicinity of Ramsgate, today, at a height of 11,000 feet and shot down one, in addition to the two already reported and chased the remainder over the sea. One of our pilots fired 300 rounds of ammunition into one enemy machine and both gunners appeared killed, not returning his fire, even at a distance of twenty yards.

Eight Raiders Felled

The Press Bureau announces that the total casualties arising from the aeroplane raid yesterday were eleven persons killed and twenty-six injured.

Another message says: "The fact that the last efforts made by the Gotha machines to raid England resulted in eight of the enemy aeroplanes, raiders and escorting machines, being brought down and the continued fine achievements of the Dunkirk squadrons is giving satisfaction.

"The ten Gothas which first attacked Ramsgate met with a tremendous fire from the anti-aircraft guns. Soon a Gotha was hit in the petrol-tank and fell aflame, the pilot descending on an even keel. A second enemy machine was shortly afterwards hit and, turning turtle, fell in spectacular fashion from a great altitude to the sea-shore.

"Crowds of bathers watched the battle in the brilliant sunshine, thrilled by the shooting of the 'Archies' and the intrepid attacks of our airmen, one of whom, despite the shelling, was diving in and out of the enemy, whose formation was entirely broken up. A bomb killed four men who had taken refuge in a store on the sea-shore and an aerial torpedo demolished a hospital building, killing one patient and wounding several others.

"Eight Gothas afterwards proceeded via Deal, where the 'Archies' drove them off, to Dover, where they dropped six bombs, which killed three persons and injured several others, but did only slight damage.

"Many fierce fights in the air were witnessed over the town and out to sea. Twenty-four British and Gotha machines were counted over Thanet and heroic fights amid the heavy shelling were witnessed."

High British Honor Bestowed on Gerard

Is Made Knight Grand Cross Of Bath For Work On Behalf Of War Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—The Daily Mail states that the King has been pleased to create Mr. James W. Gerard, late American Ambassador to Germany, a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his services on behalf of prisoners-of-war in Germany.

Girl Who Almost Got Into Trenches As Regular Soldier

"Private" Hazel Carter shaking hands with Lieutenant John J. Fallon. "Private" Carter is the little girl who almost got into the trenches in France. She donned a uniform and accompanied her husband with his regiment from Douglas, Ariz., posing as one of the "doughboys." She "got away with it" on the troop train, boarded the transport successfully and was not discovered until the transport reached France. The Government returned her to New York. Her husband and several other soldiers face court-martial for the deception. The insert shows "Private" Carter as she appears in the costume of her sex. Her husband is a sergeant and it is understood his whole squad helped the young couple in the deception.

Zeebrugge Is Target Of Bombardment By Sea And Air Forces

Shipping, Batteries And Also Ghistelles Aerodrome Are Attacked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 23.—The Telegraaf states that British ships have bombarded Zeebrugge.

London, August 23.—The Admiralty announces: Yesterday morning, the Naval Air Service bombed Zeebrugge and the shipping and batteries there and also the aerodrome at Ghistelles. Our machines returned safely.

32 Allied Ships Were Destroyed Last Week

Seventeen Beat Off Attack And Schedule Of Sailings Still Well Maintained

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 22.—The Admiralty announces:—The number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom last week totalled 2,838 and the number sailing 2,764. Fifteen vessels over and three under 1,600 tons were sunk and 12 unsuccessfully attacked, while two fishing-boats were sunk during the week.

Paris, August 22.—During the week ending the 19th, 1,049 merchantmen arrived and 1,012 left French ports. Five over and four under 1,600 tons were sunk and three unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

Rome, August 22.—During the week ending the 19th, 499 merchantmen arrived and 457 sailed from Italian ports. Two steamers and three sailing vessels were sunk and two steamers and one sailing vessel were damaged, but managed to reach port, while two steamers were unsuccessfully attacked during the week.

The Weather

Considerable heat, with local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 93.2 and the minimum 77.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 79.0 and 65.1.

Japanese Will Fight On Russian Front, Is Message From Paris

Declares 'Difficulties In Way Of Intervention In Europe Have Been Removed'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 23.—Le Petit Journal says that the difficulties in the way of Japanese intervention in Europe have been removed and the glorious dawn will be symbolised by the appearance of the Japanese flag on the Russian front.

Chinese Navy to Get Teuton Men-of-War?

Report Says Fourteen German And Austrian Vessels Will Be Added To Fleet

Mr. F. M. Sah, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday that he had had no notification of the chartering of the three Austrian ships taken over in this port to Chang Chien. He said the Peking government had taken over the whole matter of the disposal of the ships, however, and that the report was likely to be true as a number of men had been negotiating for the vessels.

Another report from Peking last night was to the effect that the fourteen German and Austrian men-of-war taken over in Chinese waters would be added to the Chinese Navy, being distributed among the First and Second squadrons.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Knsuga M. Aug. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Sept. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 4
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Aug 27
Per s.s. —— Via Canada Sept. 1
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Sept. 8
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Sept. 10
For Europe:—
Per ——— ss. ——— Aug. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Sept. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 10

POPE'S PROPOSALS SIMILAR TO TEUTON POLICY—MICHAELIS

'Note Corresponds To Position We Have Taken Up Since Dec. 12, 1916'

WELCOMES ACTION

Reserves Full Answer Till Negotiations With Associates Completed

STILL VICTORIOUS!

Allies' Indisposition, After 'Failures,' To Talk Peace Is Incomprehensible!

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 22.—In the Main Committee of the Reichstag, yesterday, the German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, referred to the Papal Note. He said that he could not take up a definite and detailed position until he had arrived at an agreement with Germany's allies and could only explain himself generally in two directions.

He denied that the Pope's proposal was inspired by the Central Powers and declared that it was a spontaneous decision by the head of the Catholic Church.

Same Policy As Berlin's

The Chancellor, though assuming an attitude of reserve with regard to the details, asserted that the Note corresponded to the position German policy has taken up since December 12, last year and that Germany regarded with sympathy every attempt to inspire thoughts of peace among the peoples. Germany particularly greeted the action of the Pope, which the Pontiff endeavored to base on impartiality and justice.

With regard to an answer to the Note, Germany was in communication with her allies. The negotiations had not yet been completed, but he would discuss the subject further when that answer is ready.

The Incomprehensible Allies

London, August 23.—The German wireless service says that the German Chancellor, in the course of his speech in the Reichstag, claimed that 811,000 tons of shipping were sunk in July. He continued: "When we take into consideration our results on the one hand and the failures of the enemy on the other, it appears to be incomprehensible our enemies show no disposition to prepare the way for a consideration of terms of peace."

Russia Favors Conference

Petrograd, August 22.—The Russian Premier, M. Kerensky, has issued a statement that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, as the organ of the Provisional Government, considers that the adhesion of Russia to the treaties concluded with Great Britain and France are a question of conscience and honor. In view of the attitude of the Russian Government to the Socialist Conference at Stockholm, the decisions of the latter cannot modify its policy so far as they concern the aforesaid treaties.

The conference is a Party affair, not a Government one. At the same time, the Government aims at facilitating the holding of the conference with the participation of the Socialist Parties.

Propose 67 P. C. Tax On U. S. Millionaires

Senate Adopts Amendment To Greatly Increase Surtaxes On $500,000 Incomes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 22.—The Senate has adopted an amendment to the War Tax Bill, greatly increasing the surtaxes on incomes over Gold $500,000. If this becomes law, the incomes of the leading millionaires will be taxed to the extent of sixty-seven per cent.

OKUMA SERIOUSLY ILL

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, August 24.—Marquis Okuma is seriously ill with chololithiasis.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

It was one of those hot nights when even the niftiest of us become utterly abandoned and say: "Oh, bother convention," and toss off our collar. There wasn't a breeze between here and any given point. In the silence could be heard the muffled poundings as the mercury butted against the top of the tube, trying to boil up a few points higher. Obviously, no other relief being on tap, it was a night for quiet and undisturbed languor.

So thought Chinese Police Constable 1215, as he perspiringly plodded to his post. Therefore, when he came upon a large gathering of people making an agonising din on Jessfield Road, he approached to remonstrate. He requested the crowd to evaporate and give the neighbors a chance to take their fingers out of their ears and get a few winks of sleep. He addressed his remarks chiefly to Hwo Ching-zui, who appeared to be the prize noise producer of the district.

Hwo Ching-zui took it in very bad part. Suddenly, with a terrific display of extemporaneous vigor, he doubled up a leg and kicked C.P.C. 1215 in the approximate vicinity of his late dinner. The recipient of this unexpected attention went over and sat on the curb to reflect, while the constellations swooped and clashed overhead, the thermometer went up 14 degrees and the noise swelled to the volume of a newly opened assault on Verdun. At this complicated stage Constable 610 hove into view. A new offensive was organised and Hwo Ching-zui was captured without further damage to the forces of right.

Hwo denied it all in the Mixed Court. He was only out on the road cooling himself when the policeman attacked him. He had resented this, he said. A look of poignant recollection flitted across the features of C.P.C. 1215 and he placed a hand tenderly on his rice collector.

Hwo was given his choice between $5 and 5 days.

The Affable Mafoo

Loh Sean-zu, mafoo, was brought in and charged with having fallen asleep on the box as his equipage stood on one of the busy thoroughfares. The constable who made the arrest testified that when he had collared Loh the latter had produced a dollar and tried to buy his release.

Loh expressed extreme sorrow that his action should be thus misconstrued.

He had only tendered the dollar to the policeman to buy cigarettes with, he explained.

The court thought that Loh ought to produce about $15 more in the shape of a fine.

Must Have Run Too Fast

A Sikh policeman narrated to the court how he and a large hue and cry had pursued Dzung Ah-foh up and down numerous alleys and byways and finally captured him after Waung Zan-sz had been robbed of her gold ear-pick and had started the chase.

Dzung entered a hectic demurrer. He was strolling blamelessly along Nanking Road when he saw a large crowd running. So he started running too, to see where the people were going. And he was arrested.

Six months.

Italy's Prisoners Now Total 16,000

(Continued from Page 1)

Carso Plateau, with 120 battalions, was repulsed in disorder. The enemy's center on Carso Plateau has been broken, which menaces the whole left flank.

A deserter revealed the whereabouts of a cavern holding a detachment of the enemy, which was wiped out, numerous machine-guns being captured. Several caverns on Monte Santo and San Marco fell in, wiping out whole battalions.

It is stated that a million Austrian troops are operating against the Italians.

(By wireless).—An Austrian official communique reports: "Eastward of Canale, we abandoned the village of Vrh. Attacks made by the enemy, southward of Descla and eastward of Gorizia and Biglia, failed.

"There has been a very severe struggle on Carso Plateau. We undertook minor defensive retirements. The Italians attacked again this morning."

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

anywhere, any place, any time. Have some views of your home or office taken

Burr 2 Broadway

First American Troops Landing on French Soil

U.S. TROOPS IN FRANCE ©INTERNATIONAL

United States regulars disembarking from transports at a French port. They received an enthusiastic reception from the populace that almost verged on the hysterical. German prisoners of war in a prison camp stockade nearby watched the Americans march past. (Passed by the censor.).

Peking Negotiating Loan Of Yen 100,000,000 From Japan, Says Chinese Press

(From the Chinese Press)

Negotiations on the Yen 100,000,000 loan are progressing. It is stipulated that interest shall be 10 per cent and payment to be at fifteen per cent discount. The Yen 10,000,000 advance shall be paid by Japan alone and shall be considered as part of the big loan. The entry of Belgium into the Banking Syndicate is endorsed by Britain, France, Russia and Japan but action will be delayed for the present. Another report states that Britain and France have refused to negotiate and the loan will be made with Japan alone.

General Liu Shie-shih, Tuchun of Kweichow, endorsed the declaration of war by the Peking Government in a telegram and stated that he will join with the Peking Government in its action, ordering his subordinates to be ready for instructions.

The Austrian Minister, A. von Rosthorn, will sail for Austria on a Dutch ship next month by way of America.

The Canton authorities propose to sell the four Teuton vessels seized at Swatow to some foreign power. The Peking Government consequently notified the foreign ministers that all contracts without the sanction of the government will not be recognised.

General Feng Kuo-chang advocates the enlargement of the national guards during the war and will introduce such a measure at a Cabinet meeting soon.

The Dutch minister has informed the Peking government that Chinese residents in Germany are allowed to leave the country freely.

Siems, Carey and Company, New York, will be awarded the contract for the construction of a railway between Sianyang and Ichang, Hupeh.

Fan Yuan-lien, the Minister of Education, will organise a factory for the manufacturing of education instruments and laboratory apparatus.

The passports granted to all foreigners in China for traveling in the interior will be exchanged for new ones.

General Liu Tsen-hou has wired that he is coming up to Peking. The Government will withhold its action in dealing with the Szechuen head for the murder of Tai Kan, until he arrives.

Li Hau-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, informed the Peking government that Chen Ching-ming is leading twenty battalions of former Civil Governor Chu Ching-lai and is now joining with the Yunnan troops at Kweichow to attack his province.

President Feng Kuo-chang will despatch Li Kai-sien, former Resident Commissioner of Urga, to Kwangtung to request Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting to compromise with the Kwangtung leaders.

The Ministry of Finance has remitted $100,000 to the Tu Ching Imperial Household in accordance with the special treatment act.

Former Premier Tong Shao-yi is now at his home in Heungshan and will go to Canton as soon as the Provisional government in the South is organised and Parliament convened.

The Fifteenth Division now stationed at Hsuchowfu and Nanking has been ordered to proceed to Fukien and Chekiang for defence work as soon as General Chang Ching-yao's troops of the Seventh division arrive at their present station.

General Lu Yung-hsian, the local Defence Commissioner, has asked the Peking government for sick leave for two months, following his failure to get his resignation as Defence Commissioner as well as co-director of military affairs of Kiangsu accepted.

News Brevities

A coal merchant, Koo Ching-piau, was fined $40 in the Mixed Court yesterday for defrauding Mr. W. J. Crockam of 250 lbs. on a half-ton of coal. Mr. Crockam said that after the coal was delivered he went and weighed himself on the dealer's scales and was startled to find his weight 175 lbs. It heretofore invariably had been 138 lbs. The scales were ordered confiscated.

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In trying to avoid running into a heavily loaded handcart standing without lights in Yu Yuen Road, Thursday night, a chauffeur swung his car into a tree, wrecking it and injuring several Chinese women passengers. The coolies in charge of the cart were fined $40 each.

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Commencing with a very good leading article on The Suez Canal, Shipping and Engineering this week proves well up to its usual standard. "The typhoon of August 20, the center of which passed almost over Shanghai," "Launching of two steamers in Hongkong," "Japan's South African trade," are among the other interesting articles included, in addition to the columns devoted to shipping and engineering notes which are worthy of more than passing survey, containing as they do such a vast amount of information.

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Hongkong papers report the death of Mr. F. E. Davis, representative of American steel interests in that colony. He is reported to have died on board his yacht, on which he spent much of his time.

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Judgment for $60.45 and costs against G. J. Dickson was granted in the British Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. Skinner-Turner, Assistant Judge, in a suit brought by the Sunlight Hotel Company. The amount was alleged to be due for food and refreshments. The defendant admitted the liability.

• • •

Simon Winnitchook, a Russian subject and leather worker, was tried before the Russian Consul on three charges of larceny and sentenced to three months in jail yesterday. The thefts were committed in three Nanking Road stores and included two silver watches, a wrist watch and a can of beef.

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The four Teuton members of the Whangpoo Conservancy Works who were discharged recently on account of the decalaration of war against Germany and Austria have taken out naturalisation papers from the Italian Consulate, it is reported and now claim to be Italian subjects. They have requested the board to restore them to their original positions, but the board will only accept them if their admission is sanctioned by the Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs.

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The five students from Tsing Hua College, Peking, held over from their trip to the United States last Saturday, on account of eye trouble, will sail for America September 8 with the 15 students to be sent to the States by the Ministry of Education. They have been re-examined in Shanghai and found to be free from trachoma.

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A board of censorship for the Chinese Telegraph Administration has been organised with a representative from each of the Chinese Yamens in Shanghai. Mr. S. K. Chen has been deputed as the representative of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sah. The Defence Commissioner sends one, Mr. Chang, the Taoyin of Shanghai, sends a representative also named Chang, while the other member of the board is a member of the telegraph administration.

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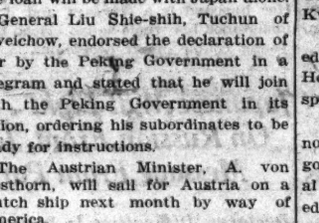

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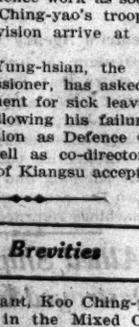

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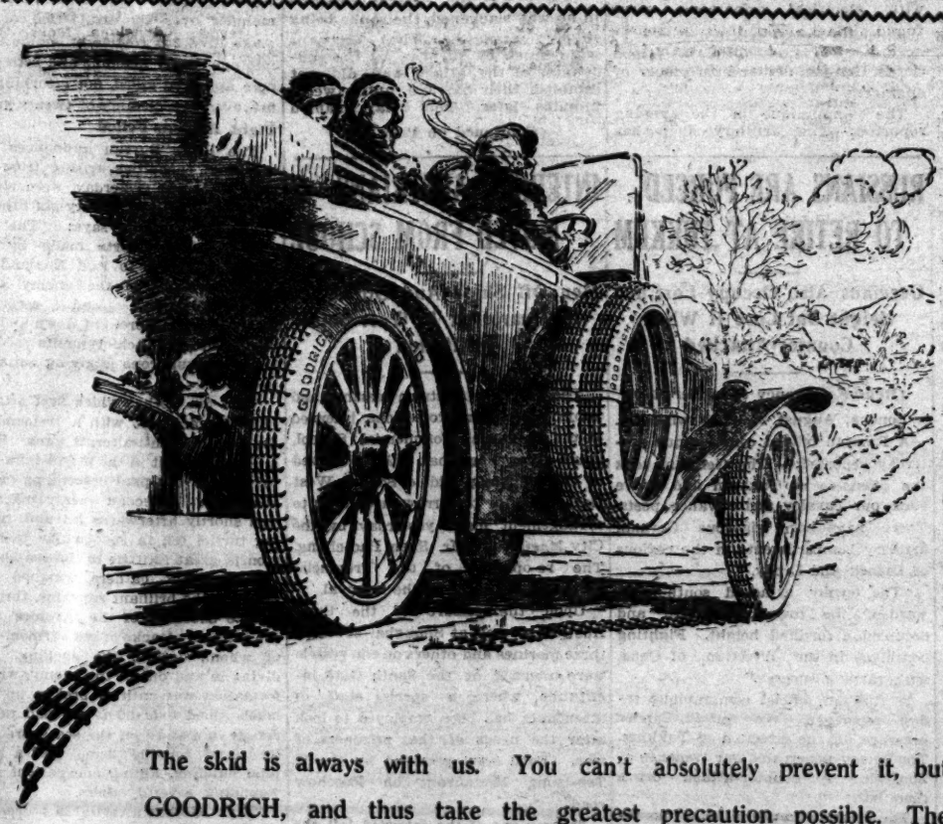

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FEARS WILSON MOST AS PEACE APOSTLE

Spiesz, German Pamphleteer, Dreads His Propaganda In The Fatherland

HE GLORIFIES MILITARISM

Sees Sole Salvation In This, Not In Kultur, Which Is 'A By-word And A Hissing'

The Hague, July 24.—"Anti-Wilson," a fifty-page pamphlet by Eduard Spiesz, dealing with the President's "iniquities," has just been received in Holland. The introduction compares the pamphlet with the "Anti-Macchiavel" of Frederick the Great, published in 1759.

"The anti-Wilson cry," it says, "is today the expression of the feeling of a nation against a man who menaces the German Empire. . . . Wilson has worn his deceitful mask long enough."

The first chapter is entitled "The World's Peace Phantom and Wilson as Peace Apostle."

"This sounds paradoxical," says the author. "It was the same Wilson who a few weeks after his peace message played with the fire of war hoping to ignite the whole neutral world."

The writer then proceeds to deal with President Wilson's personal ambition, asserting that he wished to act as peacemaker according to his own plans, and that a war-like tone lurked even in his peace offers.

"Wilson, the peace indendiary, has not disappeared from view. He has chosen a new means in the hope of ruling more surely and perpetually. It is now still more our duty to play the game against him with all our available trumps and to accept on more false cards from him."

The pamphlet says that the President had the support of Scheidemann and Dernburg in January, 1917, and that Scheidemann even announced his intention of traveling through Germany as a "peace drummer" to pave the way for Wilson. He expresses fear that the President still has support in Germany, and that his peace propaganda may be revived.

Says Kant Anticipated Wilson

"In the next chapter, entitled "Foundations of a Lasting Peace," he says that President Wilson is not the first prophet of such a peace, although he pretends to be, and that many writers anticipated the Wilson program of "equal rights for all nations, equal privileges for all individuals, the suppression of military force, &c."

"We will remind our readers briefly that Kant, in the introduction to his essay "On Perpetual Peace," which was published in 1796, had the same principal ideas of peace plans as President Wilson, more than a hundred years ago. Kant also demanded a peace that would prevent any future war."

"In the next chapter, entitled "Worthless Foundation Stones," he says:

Real world peace was never the child of peace theories. If the foundation stones are worthless, and if they are made of material which holds together only in dreams, they will fall apart by the light of day at the touch of reality. In the historical development of nations there is no Kant or Wilson cornerstone to be found. The world's history has always followed other ways than that of Kant and Wilson. . . .

"In his peace offers as a means of progress Wilson weighs only the ordinary, peaceful, law-abiding development of peoples, and contends that every serious, thoughtful man must agree with him."

Speaking of Kant's fluent pen when writing of the freedom of peoples, Herr Spiesz says:

"Wilson, the philosophical historian and high school teacher, walks the same paths. In his lectures at Princeton University on State affairs he goes back to the origin of people and State and arrives at the strang conclusion that State and country are not necessarily intimately connected."

Derides The Idea Of Lasting Peace

The fourth chapter is entitled "Nature's Laws and Wilson's World Law." "How false and weak," Herr Spiesz exclaims, "in face of menacing settlements and state developments is Wilson's cry for a world law in accordance with which all states, peoples, and nations shall have equal right!"

In the chapter entitled "The Last Argument," the author says:

"The apostle of perpetual peace must agree that it is the task of the beautiful future which he paints as ready for peace to banish brute force, as he calls war.

Under the title, "The Mirror of History," he asks where President Wilson gets his enthusiasm for perpetual peace. "Certainly not from American history. It would be interesting to cast a glance at the development of the United States. Are there roots for the perpetual peace which Wilson desires to cultivate? . . . Wilson even went into the war as a peace apostle."

Asserting that America's hunger for expansion reaches beyond the limits of the American continent, the writer says that since the war with Spain American thoughts and plans fly overseas, especially in the Pacific Ocean. "Is Wilson really, in such circumstances, the right man to preach us the doctrine of perpetual peace?"

In the chapter entitled "History of the Peace League," Herr Spiesz says:

"One can understand the rage of our enemies over our militarism and can well believe that their real aim is to destroy it, for they all know, or anyway feel, that with the tree of German militarism the conception of the German State would be uprooted." He contends that the desire of Germany's enemies is to impose upon the German people an anti-militaristic democracy, and that this desire is even echoed in President Wilson's peace messages.

Argues For Annexations

Under the chapter heading, "A Picture of Germany's Future," the writer openly demands territorial annexations and an increase of German military and naval power. He urges that those who have believed and still believe that Germany's real greatness lies in her economic development and kultur are hopelessly wrong. "For German kultur is a byword and a hissing among our enemies and many neutrals, while our whole economic rise in the world collapsed at the first shock of the war."

Before the war, he says, Germany would have been content with a modest "place in the sun," such as was appropriate to her demands for expansion by land and sea. But now she will not limit her armaments.

"We are far too completely identified with militarism to be able to separate ourselves from it. Therefore, there must be no external interference with our armaments, and whatever honeyed words Wilson may employ as advocate general of all-round disarmament, we recognise in them only the poison of England's deadly hatred of our militarism." Germany must be militarily stronger, not weaker, than before.

In the final chapter, entitled "Wilson Overcome," the author urges that not only the military strength of the United States, but President Wilson's peace policy as well, threatens Germany. For when the President finally decided to draw the sword, and when Germany, piercing his disguise as the Apostle of Peace, launched her submarines against the Entente, his whole card house of an international league of peace toppled to the ground. This peace league, the writer asserts, was nothing more than the anti-German league of neutrals for which the President later appealed in vain.

Pershing Visits the Grave of Lafayette

Major-General John J. Pershing, accompanied by French officers, paying his respects at the grave of Lafayette.

Allied Troops in West Will Beat Kaiser, Says Lecturer

British Offensive Hasn't Been Checked, Declares Frederic Coleman---American Forces Will Speed Victory

Tokio, August 17.—Back in Japan, his confidence in the Allies even greater than it was when he left this country last November, Mr. Frederic Coleman, war correspondent, magazine writer and lecturer, is in Tokio prepared to spend a year in the Far East. Mr. Coleman, an American, was attached to Lord French's staff early in the war, when he offered his automobile and his services as driver. At that time he gained a thorough knowledge of the western front. Early this spring he again visited the Allied armies in the field.

Mr. Coleman's remarks on the present situation in the west are not only interesting, but authentic, for he has great familiarity with the Ypres salient, which has again become the scene of heavy fighting.

"The Germans say the Allied offensive has been checked," said Mr. Coleman yesterday, "but despatches do not bear that out. Since the push started this spring the Germans have frequently made similar claims, but the offensive has never stopped until the British gained their objectives.

Too Much Politics

"But as regards the spring offensive of the British army, we all know that the political situation often colored the military operation. It is an open secret now that General Haig was not ready at the Battle of the Somme. He was ready at Arras, and, when the Canadians took Vimy Ridge it was the most perfect push, not only in its planning but in its inception and in the carrying out of the minutest detail that the British have ever had. There has never been in the whole history of the war," said Mr. Coleman, speaking with enthusiasm, "an operation like that of the Canadian at Vimy Ridge. It was wonderful. It was wonderfully successful, beyond all belief, beyond all hopes."

The action at Messines was just as good, Mr. Coleman declared, and he believes the present drive is another along the same lines.

"These operations do not take a great deal of territory necessarily," he continued, "in order to assume a lot of importance. You have got to get the idea of what Marshal Haig is driving at if you want to see whether or not these things assume a good deal of weight in the campaign. The French have already got well along in the Craonne district and all the country of the Chemin-des-Dames, and have gone far toward taking all the advantages from the Germans."

Declaring that the recent victories have given the Allies the predominating positions, Mr. Coleman explained:

Horrors Of Ypres Past

"Ypres has three roads going into it from the north and east and five going out from the other side. There was a fringe of hills or high ground in a semi-circle around it from west to east and a little south, and it was on that high ground that Haig, who was then commanding the first army corps under General French in October and November, 1914, fell back on in the first attack on Calais. Lots of people wanted to give up the salient, and the only reason the British kept it was because they were where they wanted to keep the Germans. While the Germans occupied the high ground the British army led a dog's life down in the lower ground. It was in May and June, 1915 that they fought all over this ground.

"The extraordinary thing about this is that it was here that the first seven divisions were, the first 100,000 men, of which 27,000 were wiped out. The horrors of the Ypres salient are now a thing of the past. That country is so full of dead, particularly of Germans, that you cannot take a trench without coming across graves. All this business shows, reverting to the present push, that when most people were thinking that the releasing of the German divisions from the eastern front had practically cut off any offensive Haig might have in mind, that, instead of trying to put through some great offensive that would win the war in two weeks he had systematically thrown the Germans out of the commanding positions as at Arras and Messines. It also shows that the British can knock them out of any position on earth; that it is simply a question of weight of metal and man-power and the Allies now have both.

'Back To The Rhine'

"When the American army gets over there in sufficient numbers so as to form a large mobile reserve in one of these attacks carried on simultaneously with another in a separate part of the line with the British or French mobile reserve, then in two, or three years we will go through that German line and push them back to the Rhine if they are not careful."

The great thing that must be remembered, according to Mr. Coleman, is that Prussian military power must be crushed; that there must be no sort of inconclusive peace, but an out-and-out victory over the Germans.

"We have either got to win or lose it, and Haig, Pershing and Petain are going to win it," he added with emphasis.

Mr. Coleman has already written two volumes dealing with the war and has just finished a series of articles which are appearing in the Saturday Evening Post.

He takes exception to the remarks of Lieutenant-Colonel Mizuno of the Japanese army, who has returned from a year's observation in the Allied countries. He thinks the officer's words which appeared in The Advertiser yesterday, show a touch of pro-Germanism.

French Faith Unshaken

"It is not only a falsehood, it is ridiculous to say that the spirit of the Allied peoples is breaking. Upon hearing that statement, of course, one first thinks of the French. When I arrived in France early last spring there was not a sign of the French people losing their faith. It was as unshaken as in the first three weeks of the war. And this after all the attrition they had suffered. Moreover, there was not a sign at that time of the British drive, which later brought cheer to the hearts of the French. The French spirit has risen to heights which will ever command the admiration of the world.

"The Japanese officer believes the Allies will fail to crush Germany. What does he think will be the outcome with the British and the French still very much in the war, and with thousands upon thousands of American troops, which will be available on the western front. The difficulties of transportation are overestimated. This was shown in transporting the American regulars. There can be only one result of this war—complete victory for the Allies. America, Britain, France and the rest of them will remain in the fight until this is realised."

Mr. Coleman, who is now registered at the Imperial Hotel, will be in Japan several weeks before continuing to China.

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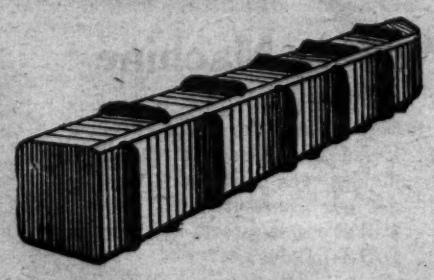

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AMERICAN ESCAPES FROM GERMAN CAMP

Dr. Mars Of San Francisco Tells Thrilling Tale Of His Many Adventures

STOLE CAPTOR'S UNIFORM

Nearly Starved In Walk To Flushing, Then Traveled As A Sailor To Spain

New York, July 14.—After an absence of three years in Europe, of which two and a half years were spent in a German prison camp at Diekirch, near Luxemburg, Dr. A. M. A. Mars, editor of L'Avenir, a periodical published in San Francisco, has returned to America with an interesting story of his adventures. He escaped from the camp at night by giving a German officer an overdose of veronal and then putting on his uniform and walking to the railroad station. He rode in a first-class compartment as far as Aix-la-Chapelle.

From the German border city Dr. Mars walked to Flushing in Holland. This trip occupied thirty-two days, during which he had many narrow escapes from capture and also from death by hunger. In one instance he had nothing to eat for forty-eight hours except leaves and stagnant water from the canals to drink. If it had not been for the kindness of a Bavarian priest to whom he confessed and from whom he received a few marks the doctor said he would never have escaped from Germany.

From Holland Dr. Mars worked his way as a sailor before the mast to Vigo, Spain. There the police arrested him as a spy and he was kept in jail until the American Ambassador, Mr. Willard, obtained his release. At the Spanish capital the police arrested him again as he had no passport, and the Ambassador again came to his rescue. Dr. Mars had to wait there two months while the State Department, through Ambassador Willard, investigated his claim to American citizenship. His board was then pa'd and he received $250 for the trip home.

The doctor is a ruddy-faced man of fifty-five, with fair hair turning gray, and clean shaven. He weighs 235 pounds and speaks English with the accent of a Hollander brought up in France. He was born in Paris of American parents from New Orleans, and at the age of two he was brought back to America and remained until he was twelve. Then he went to Luxemburg. He came back some years later and settled in California, where his wife is now living.

Here is part of the story told yesterday by Dr. Mars at the Hotel Lafayette:

"I left New York early in the Summer of 1914 to go to Luxemburg and claim the estate, valued at $400,000, left me by my mother. The Duchy was calm and tranquil until the beginning of August, when the Germans invaded Luxemburg.

"About August 14 I was arrested as a spy and detained for two months at the police barracks. I sent word to the American Ambassador at Berlin for help, but received no reply. Then I was released and allowed my freedom upon condition that I report at 7.30 each evening to the police. After nine weeks was arrested again and sent to the big camp at Diekirch, fifteen miles from Luxemburg where 3,000 prisoners, English, French, and Belgians were concentrated. The military guards, who were changed every two months, were all soldiers who had lost an arm or a leg in the war.

"The chief feature of the camp life was the hatred shown by the attendants towards the British prisoners, who had far worse treatment than the French or Belgians. A few weeks later 50 per cent of the prisoners were down with dysentery, and General von Gotch, who had an iron leg, came to me and asked if I could do anything to stop the sickness. I suggested that the bread was bad and should be baked twice to make it at all eatable. When that was done, I gave the prisoners some medicine, and in eight days they had all recovered their health. This pleased the General so much that he made me the doctor of the camp and I shared a small house with a garden attached. I also instructed the General in the art of making French bread and cream cheese and butter. The ordinary food in the camp affer the supply of beans, cabbages, and potatoes gave out was something too awful for words. The chief dish was called homlen, and was composed of grass, potato, skins, rye flour, rice, and stiffened with sawdust.

"At first the people of Luxemburg were in favor of the Germans, but afterward, when they heard what had been done in Belgium and saw the Grand Duchess and her sisters shut up practically prisoners in their chateau, their sympathy turned in favor of the Allies. Many times I saw papers from Paris which had blank white spaces in their pages on their arrival at Luxemburg and were afterward filled up with false news, such as, 'Poincare Killed,' 'Paris Captured,' 'London in Flames,' etc to deceive the local people.

"I made two unsuccessful attempts to escape, one as a cook and the other as a baker.

"On March 31 of this year, I saw a good chance, and took advantage of it. Two of my three military guardians went away to attend a celebration in Luxemburg, and the third officer had to stay at home on account of a severe attack of neuralgia. He asked me to fix him up with a dose of veronal, which I had prescribed before to send him to sleep. This time I administered 100 centigrammes, which insured his sleeping for twelve to eighteen hours like a log. When the drug had taken effect I undressed the officer and put on his uniform, wearing an old pair of white duck trousers and a white flannel shirt with a collar underneath for future use. Finding that the officer had considerately left the sum of 50 marks in his pocket, I walked to the station at Diekirch, about three miles away, and bought a first-class ticket for Aixla-Chapelle. As I walked from the camp in the dark the sentries saluted me, and the police dogs wagged their tails in military fashion."

Dr. Mars said that when he left America he weighed 260 pounds. He lost fifty pounds during his stay in camp and his trip to Flushing. Since then he had regained 25 pounds, he said.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

OH- YOU CLAIM EXEMPTION DO YOU- WELL- UH-
OH I CANT STAND LOUD NOISES- GENERAL- MY NERVES ARE ALL FRAYED AT THE EDGES NY LOUD NOISE UPSETS ME- AND BESIDES I DETEST THE SMELL OF POWDER
HES AFRAID OF LOUD NOISES- SAY DID JA EVER HEAR HIS WIFE TALK TO THE BAKER?
THEY SAY SHE KIN SQUAWK LOUDER THAN MCGRAW
HES THE GUY THAT PUT UP THE YELP BECAUSE UNCLE SAM DIDNT FIGHT THE DAY AFTER THE LUSITANIA WAS SUNK
YA OUGHTA HEAR HIM EAT SOUP OH BOY
INDOOR SPORTS.
WATCHING THE NEIGHBORHOOD HERCULES AS HE TRIES TO TAKE A RUN OUT POWDER AT THE ENLISTMENT BUREAU.
TAD

Y.M.C.A. TENT AT PORT OF FRANCE BUSY PLACE

Has Reading Table, Money Changing Desk And French Dictionary Stand

A Port of France, July 2.—The Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. already has opened quarters here close to the ships, where soldiers and sailors on leave gather to talk and to write home. Outside, along the docks, German prisoners in their small circular hats with red bands push trucks loaded with American supplies.

The boys are forbidden to mention anything except the fact that they have arrived at a port in good health. There is no limit to the amount of "love" they can send home. Sailors must mail their letters aboard ship and the regulars, of course, must submit their correspondence to their superior officers. The United States Army now has ready post-cards modelled after the British and French cards with "I am well or I am in sick bay" on them, and these will soon be distributed. These cards, also, will be censored.

Signs up in the Y.M.C.A. warn the boys that no mail dropped in the local post-office or in those of surrounding towns will get through.

The Y.M.C.A. shelter is a tent on wooden four by fours 32x32 feet square. Scattered about are half a dozen tables, with five chairs to a table. American, French and English magazines sent down direct from Paris give the boys something to read. A phonograph and a number of records also help to amuse the lads.

At the "bureau" American money can be exchanged into French bills. Cigarettes, chewing tobacco, cigars and chocolate also find a ready sale, while small French-English dictionaries with the English equivalent of the French pronunciation sold like the proverbial hot cakes this afternoon. The book stores cannot supply the demand for French-English dictionaries. The American soldier and sailor is determined to "learn the lingo" now that he has the chance. Everywhere in the streets one sees the regular propped up outside cafes and buildings thumbing the pages of his dictionary with studious frowns upon his bronzed face.

The Y.M.C.A. headquarters is in charge of Mr. Duprez, who came down from Paris with an assistant on Friday to open it. The boys are getting a "square deal" by having their money exchanged at the Y.M.C.A., and the shopkeepers have not shown undue haste to get rich quick from their visitors. A large map of the town, with the principal American centers in it, is stuck up beneath American and French flags on the wall of the tent.

PETROGRAD STILL IN A TURMOIL OF TALK

Crowds In Streets Argue Loudly On Problems Of Government, Says Writer

London, July 14.—Talk is the chief characteristic of Petrograd today, says Dr. Harold Williams, writing in a London newspaper.

"Once stiff, taciturn and rather morose, it has suddenly became loquacious and noisy," he declares. "The hum of argument never ceases day or night. Hundred-tongued rumor is the field of a battle royal.

"Politics pursue one everywhere. You cannot buy a hat or a packet of cigarettes or ride in a cab without being enticed into a political discussion. The servants and house porters demand advice as to which party they should vote for in the ward elections. Every wall in the town is placarded with notices of meetings, lectures, congresses, and electoral appeals.

"Meetings are crowded, and who does not speak at meetings now? There are ministers, workmen, returned exiles, soldiers, officers, students, escaped prisoners of war, cripples, sailors, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Serbs, Belgians, Italians, Americans. There is fierce argument between the parties, violent applause, violent hissing.

"The battle of the meetings flows over into the unceasing buzz and murmur and perpetual cut and thrust of the streets and the trams and the workshops and the barracks.

"Two men argue at a street corner and are at once surrounded by an excited crowd. Even at concerts now the music is diluted with political speeches by well-known orators.

"The Nevsky Prospekt has become a kind of Quarter Latin. Book hawkers line the pavement and cry sensational pamphlets about Rasputin and Nicholas, and who is Lenin, and how much land will the peasants get. Returned exiles flit through the crowd, recognisable by the Rue Bertholet cut of their clothes and their hair.

"Newsboys used to carry papers in a bag. Now there are so many papers and such a demand for them that the hawkers have had improvise stalls at the street corners.

"Then on certain days the streets fill with processions and the pulse of disputation beats more strongly. Last Sunday crossing from the other side of the Neva I saw near Kszesinka's house a meeting of Leninites. Next door the Salvation Army were holding a service. Crossing the bridge was a long church procession with ikons and crosses and glittering banners and a sweet, slow chanting of ancient prayers. But in front of the procession the red flag was waving.

"On the Nevsky the scene changed again. Here was a procession of armed but tame-looking anarchists with black flag and black coffin, while a troop of laughing Cossacks followed at a distance. Further up near the City Hall a Salvation Army band was crashing out some sickly Western air, and a plain clothes militiaman leaned on his gun and listened.

"The frank joy of the early state of the Revolution has given place to bitter party strife, and growing resentment against the extremists and disturbers of order. The desire for order is becoming a passion with the crowd."

U. S. CONTROLS STEEL WORKS

San Francisco, August 13.—The Union Steel Works here was placed under the control of the United States government August 10.

WHY HAWAII WAS EXEMPT IS EXPLAINED

Island Territory Had Already Supplied 2,000 More Volunteers Than Its Quota

Washington, July 14.—Explanation today of the quota allotment for the selective draft army, announced yesterday, shows that the Territory of Hawaii stands in a class by itself among the States and territories, having already furnished nearly 2,000 men as volunteers in excess of the number required from the island to fill up the first army.

This accounts for the "adjustment" factor, included in the tables, fixing quotas given out yesterday, and for the fact that no quota is given to Hawaii, and the Territory will not be required to furnish any men whatever for the first 500,000 of the National Army.

On the basis of population, Hawaii's gross quota was 2,403. Since April 1 additional volunteers have been recruited, making the total contribution to the army of the United States up to June 30, 4,397 men, or 1,994 more than it was required to furnish.

Surplus Is Divided

It was this situation which confronted officials when the allotment of quotas came to be figured out. To each State and Territory, in proportion to its population, a part of Hawaii's surplus was awarded.

AGUINALDO'S SON GETS AN ARMY APPOINTMENT

Miguel Aguinaldo, son of Don Emilio Aguinaldo, the president of the short-lived Philippine republic at Malolos and generalissimo of the Filipino forces during the revolution against Spain, has been appointed to the rank of second lieutenant of the Philippine National Guard by Governor-General Harrison.

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During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results. K. MORGNER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

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"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

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The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. **Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn.** Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

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AGENTS

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ISHII ARRIVAL GALA EVENT FOR 'FRISCO

Japan's Special Envoy To U. S. Arrives Safely At Western Metropolis

CITY IS DECORATED

Square Is Transformed Into Japanese Garden—Will Rush To Washington

San Francisco, August 13.—Viscount Ishii, Japan's special envoy to the United States, and his party arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the Korea Maru. The Viscount was received by Mr. Long assistant secretary of the State Department, Colonel Irons, the representative of the War Department, Captain Marsh, representative of the Navy Department, and Mr. Miller, the Consul-General, at Seoul.

Two regiments of infantry marched in procession to the city hall where a monster reception was given by the mayor of San Francisco. Viscount Ishii in reply made a speech. Tonight a dinner will be given in honor of the Special Envoy by the Japanese residents of the city. Tuesday night he will be entertained at dinner by the city.

The voyage of the Ishii party was uneventful.

Reception A Gala Event

San Francisco, August 13.—Upon their arrival at the pier the party of Viscount Ishii, Japan's Special Envoy to the United States, was escorted by bodyguards to the St. Francis Hotel.

The St. Francis Hotel where the envoy and party is staying is tastefully and beautifully decorated. The spacious square in front of the hotel has been converted into a typical Japanese garden, and four arches have been erected around the garden. Inside the garden are several torii, stone lanterns, and figures of old samurai. Japanese trees have been planted for the occasion.

About 4,000 American soldiers and sailors lined up along the route from the pier to the St. Francis Hotel, and the municipal building.

Ishii Praises America

Along the streets, through which the procession passed, lined thousands of people, who cheered the envoy and party as they passed. The city hall was decorated with the flags of the Allied Powers. Mayor Rolph in his speech dwelt upon the important mission, which Viscount Ishii as representative of the Emperor of Japan is going to perform here. Viscount Ishii said that Japan, America's ally in the war, has despatched him to convey her respects to the American people and President Wilson, who are fighting for the protection of liberty and sacred rights.

In front of St. Francis Hotel, the envoy's hotel, there was a drill of the troops in honor of the envoy and party. Major-General Riget commanding the troops.

DELIBERATE ASSAULTS ON HOSPITALS CHARGED

Say Germans Ignore Military Objectives; Own Wounded Thrown Into Panic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—It is established that the Germans now are deliberately selecting hospitals and clearing stations for a succession of aerial attacks, leaving alone military objectives in the vicinity. Three such attacks occurred on the 19th. In the first, three women nurses were wounded; in the second, one doctor was killed and three wounded and in the third nine Germans lying in bed were wounded.

Last night, similar attacks occurred on hospitals where there were wounded lying. The German patients were noisy and stricken with panic, while the British remained silent and self-controlled.

Mr. W. Beach Thomas describes how a great English surgeon was visiting a hospital, accompanied by some American surgeons, when the bombing began. The hospital echoed with the guttural screams of the Germans. It was plunged into darkness.

A flash-lamp revealed a horrible scene consisting of a mass of debris, in which the 300-lb. bombs dropped by the enemy machine had made huge craters, suggesting that the raider was one of the newest air-giants. Its first bomb struck a ward full of Germans, nine of whom were heaped in every attitude, horrible and fantastic, of death.

Doctors state that, in all their experience, they never witnessed such a horrible scene. Another ward suffered as severely as the one containing the Germans.

LIMITED CONSCRIPTION DEMAND IN HONGKONG

No Objection To Service Now, But No Compulsion After War, Deputation Asks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, August 23.—With regard to the Military Service Bill mentioned on the 2nd, a deputation of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council waited on the Governor, Sir Henry May, and informed him: "We heartily agree with and all British subjects approve conscription in the Colony during the war, but we strongly object to it after the war and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council wish a decision on the matter to be deferred until the matter has been decided in the House of Commons."

Sir Henry May has telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and is awaiting his reply.

NOW IS TIME FOR CHINA TO WIN WORLD POSITION

French Minister Says Extra-territoriality Might Be Waived If Courts Were Reorganised

That the foreign powers would be willing to withdraw their extraterritorial rights, if China could improve its judiciary through the assistance of Japanese, American, French and British legal advisors was the opinion of M. Conty, the French Minister, who is about to sail for France, when he was interviewed by a reporter of the Shun Tien Jih Pao, Peking.

"The declaration of war against Germany and Austria," said M. Conty, "is the greatest event in modern Chinese history. Through this, China secures the friendship of the great powers and the good relationship of her strong neighbor, Japan. America, too, is now desirous of helping her as much as she can.

"During this period, China should utilise this opportunity of foreign assistance in improving her domestic affairs. The question of jurisdiction over aliens is one that occupies many of the thinking Chinese. I believe China should take this occasion, when diplomatic relations are severed with Germans and Austrians, to employ advisors from Japan to revise the existing laws of the country. Judicial officers of France, Britain and the United States may be added to secure the trust of the powers. Then the powers will soon yield their special privilege of extraterritorial rights.

"The progress of China could not be over-estimated once she is assisted by Japan and the other Entente Powers in education and workmanship. It is not beyond hope to effect the withdrawal of the troops of the various foreign countries.

"The meaning and responsibility of the declaration is, therefore, great; and I hope the Chinese people will utilise this opportunity for the advancement of their country."

The French envoy expects Sir John Jordan, the British Ambassador, to return to his post soon. He said that he does not know yet whether he will return to China or not, as that must be decided by the French Government.

ARRANGING FOR FOOD SUPPLY FOR BELGIUM

U. S. Control Board Seeks To Divert Urgently Needed Cargoes Now Held Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 22.—The Food Control Board is negotiating to divert foodstuffs consigned to neutrals which are being held up in America to Belgium, where they are urgently needed.

FRANCE CONGRATULATES CHINESE GOVERNMENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, August 22.—President Poincare has sent the following message to President Feng Kuo-chang: "On the occasion of the Chinese nation, under your initiative, coming into the war which has divided the world for more than three years, I take the opportunity of expressing to Your Excellency the sympathy with which we welcome the co-operation of the Chinese nation. We see in China's entry a new pledge of our common victory which shall assure the world the triumph of ideas of right and liberty."

President Feng Kuo-chang replied: "I hasten to express to Your Excellency my most sincere thanks for the telegram Your Excellency has been pleased to send me. The Powers of Central Europe, having violated the principles of international right and acted in contravention of the rules of humanity, have become the common enemy of the world. The Chinese Government, in the hope of lessening the horrors of the war and hastening the restoration of peace, has voluntarily resolved to enter the struggle against them. As Your Excellency tells us, our common victory will assure to the world the triumph of the ideas of right and liberty. We also sincerely desire to give our whole co-operation to the Allied nations."

Music For Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, programs as follows:—

(a) In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.

1. March, "Spick and Span" Ansell
2. Overture, "La Poupee de Nuremberg" ..... Adams
3. Waltz, "Grande Valse de Concert" ..... Mattei
4. Selection, "The Earl and the Girl" ..... Caryll
5. Intermezzo, "Au Revoir" Millars
6. Selection, "A Highland Scene" Moore

(b) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.

1. March, "Jolly Boys" .... Lacalle
2. Overture, "Juanita" ... Williams
3. Waltz, "Toujours ou Jamais" Waldteufel
4. Selection, "La Fille de Madame Angot" ..... Lecocq
5. Song, "The Maid of Malabar" Adams
6. Bolero, "I am a Rose" Mariani
7. Waltz, "Passing of Salome" Joyce
8. Selection, "Traviata" ..... Verdi

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

FEATURE CRICKET GAME WITH BALL MEN TODAY

Match To Be Played On Shanghai Cricket Club Ground At 3 O'Clock

The cricket match between baseball men and cricket players will be held at the Shanghai Cricket Club ground this afternoon, play to begin at 3 o'clock.

This is the return game following the cricketers' appearance on the diamond two weeks ago when they were beaten at the American pastime, and it is expected that there will be a big crowd of interested followers of both sports on hand for the doings. The Cricket Club has arranged to handle as large a gathering of spectators as may attend.

All of the baseball men to engage are well up in the batting end of their own game and hope to be able to make a good showing of runs. For the bowling they will be assisted by players lent them by the cricketers. A collection is to be taken up for the American Red Cross Fund during the afternoon.

The teams will be:

Cricketers—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, W. C. D. Turner, E. W. Stagg, A. E. Lanning, R. J. S. Brandt, T. Wigton, W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, W. C. Foster, H. W. Kilby, T. Main.

Baseball men—F. L. Tinkham, S. B. Woods, J. Turner, Cy Wilholt, C. Bills, J. A. Bristow, Drs. Clapp and Stephenson and Messrs. C. E. Ollerdessen, W. E. Wilson and W. J. Haynes of the Cricket Club.

Lawn Tennis

J. G. C. v. Wayside Tennis Club

The Junior Golf Club Lawn Tennis Section will play a match with the Wayside Tennis Club at Hongkew Park tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 2:30. The following will play for the J. G. C.:

G. S. Anderson, J. Birnie, W. T. Bissett, W. Brunning, C. Cheetham, P. B. Critchley, H. H. Cox, G. Hooper, C. Richards, G. B. Stormes. Reserve—J. A. Anderson.

S.C.C. v. Japanese Tennis Club

Shanghai Cricket Club players will meet the Japanese Tennis Club on the S.C.C. grounds tomorrow at 4.30 p.m. Best out of five setts. The S.C.C. pairings are:

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and E. G. Norman.
L. R. Wheen and St. G. R. Clark.
Dr. A. Moore and C. D. Field.
E. W. H. Carpenter and Churchill Knight.
H. S. C. Rowley and H. Webb.

Police v. Public School Old Boys

This match will be played on the Race Course at 4.30 tomorrow afternoon.

Police Team:—
M. O. Springfield and T. Foley.
J. F. W. Milne and C. Bull.
R. Yorke and J. Adams.
H. Jefferson and R. Shellswell.
R. Ockwell and J. Sullivan.
Reserve:—J. F. Bridger and J. Lawson.

Shanghai Yacht Club

There will be two yachting races today, the challenge Cup Race this morning and the sixth ordinary race this afternoon. The details follow:

Challenge Cup Race.—First Gun 9.25 a.m. Course. Down river, via ship channel, to a finish at Woosung Customs Hulk line. Return start to be arranged among competitors, returning, via ship channel, to starting line, aggregate times to count. Flood makes about 3.30 p.m.

Ordinary Race.—First Gun 1.55 p.m. Course. Down river rounding to port the buoy below flour mill and return. Flood makes about 2.50 p.m.

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Hanbury and Customs Play Ball Tomorrow

Meet For Seven Innings On Hongkew Park Diamond At 2.15 p.m.

The Hanbury baseball team will play the Customs nine a seven inning game on the Hongkew Park diamond tomorrow afternoon at 2.15 o'clock.

Following is the Hanbury lineup: G. Jensen, A. J. Maitland, J. A. Sinclair, Ito, F. Wittsack, F. Golding, H. Hayward, A. S. Ahmed, J. V. Jensen, A. J. Willis, L. Quincey, E. Lester, G. Johnsen, F. Skinner.

Cricket

S.C.C. 2nd XI v. Police

The S. C. C. 2nd XI and the Police will play on the Police ground at 2.30 this afternoon.

S. C. C. Team—W. E. Anderson (Capt.), E. G. Barnes, C. S. Cheetham, D. Cooke, H. Langley, A. H. Leslie, E. G. B. Lover, H. Middleton, C. E. M. Thomson, S. Vine and Churchill Knight.

Police Team—M. O. Springfield, K. E. Newman, T. W. Spottiswoode, G. Sale, J. Adams, J. Robertson, J. Mason, C. Doyle, A. Rock, F. A. Treacher and F. E. Bridger.

Reserve, J. Webb.

S.R.C. 2nd XI v. Schools

The S. R. C. 2nd XI will play against the combined Public School and Hanbury School Old Boys on the S. R. C. ground at 2.30 this afternoon.

S. R. C. Team.—E. Noakes, C. H. Bhoora, R. A. Donaldson, R. Phillips, R. H. Ryton, R. H. Purcell, F. J. Brand, H. J. Barnes, A. J. Brown, F. Madar and H. J. Ambrose.

Schools Team.—A. V. White, J. J. Ellis, F. Ollerdessen, G. Madar, T. Pearson, G. V. Jensen, A. Madar, G. A. Johansen, A. S. Ahmed, L. P. Quincey, and A. J. Willis.

Swimming

Following are the swimming results at the Municipal Baths last night:

440 Yards Handicap

S. Collaco	60 sec.	goes at	90
L. Encarnacao	30	"	30
L. M. Guedes	30	"	30
C. E. Ozorio	10	"	50
I. L. Berthet	10	"	50
F. A. Remedios	scr.	"	60

1st F. A. Remedios.
2nd I. L. Berthet.
Time 7m. 15 4/5 sec.

Relay Race

1st.—I. L. Berthet, L. M. Guedes, C. E. Ozorio, L. Encarnacao, D. S. Green, F. C. Ozorio and J. R. Harrison.

2nd.—F. A. Remedios, F. W. Golding, T. Mellows Jr., H. G. Waller, S. Collaco, J. H. McGregor and H. Remedios.

Time 2m. 40 1/5 sec.

Water Polo

S.R.C.—Goal, E. G. Barnes; Back, F. S. Ward; Half Back, R. W. MacCabe; Forwards, J. S. Agassiz, I. D. Macdonald and H. D. Rodger.

Police.—Goal, J. Robertson; Back, W. Jones; Half Back, H. Jefferson; Forwards, G. V. Jensen, J. Sullivan and J. Knight.

Result

Rodger 1, Ward 1, Agassiz 2, Macdonald 1, to Nil.

Another friendly game was played afterward.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails to the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

BAIL DENIED BERNHARDT IN CONSULATE RAID CASE

Four Men Appear In Mixed Court Charged With Conspiracy In Austrian Matter

The four men arrested in connection with the shooting at the Austrian Consulate a week ago appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Kuan and after bail had been refused for one of them they were remanded in custody for one week.

They are charged with conspiracy to break into the Austrian Consulate with intent to commit a felony. The men are Alexander Kellerman, Hungarian pedlar, who lives on Seward Road; Walter Bernhardt, German reporter, Dent Lane; E. Skalicky, Austrian bootmaker, married and living on Broadway, and Karl Stark, a German subject, North Szechuen Road.

Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared for Bernhardt and asked for his release on bail. Inspector Lynch opposed the application in behalf of the Police, mentioning that members of the police force had gone to Tientsin to bring down four others in connection with the case, including Kremlea, who did the shooting. It was intimated that further charges may be brought against Bernhardt.

Kremlea and the three men arrested with him last Saturday as participating in the Consulate attack, are expected to arrive in a day or so.

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From San Francisco
China ..... Aug. 25
Colombia ..... Sept. 22
Korea Maru ..... Sept. 17
Siberia Maru ..... Sept. 27
From Tacoma
Canada Maru ..... Sept. 24
From Seattle
Kamakura Maru ..... Sept. 17
Shidzuoka Maru ..... Aug. 29

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WEATHER

Monsoon to the north of the Formosa Channel; variable breezes further south. Considerable heat; local thunderstorms.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 25, 1917

Germany Ready For 'The Pope's Peace'

DR. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, has declared to the Reichstag that the Pope's recent peace note, although not inspired by Germany, "corresponds to the position German policy has taken up since December 12 of last year, and that Germany particularly greets the action of the Pontiff, who endeavored to base his peace proposals on impartiality and justice."

This utterance by Dr. Michaelis is of vast significance. It conveys the information that Germany, although the war has not been fought on her soil, has at last been battered into a condition where she publicly admits that her war to subjugate and enslave the world has met with failure and that her long, secretly cherished ambition must be abandoned for all time.

She will not get as good terms as the Pope has proposed but the fact that she is willing to accept those terms must impress careful observers as being an admission that she is nearing the end of her resources and sees certain and catastrophic defeat ahead, if the war is permitted to proceed; and the Kaiser and his Chancellor both realise that defeat will mean the end of Hohenzollernism in Germany. Both probably feel that a peace based on the terms proposed by His Holiness might save the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg Houses, even though their authority and power were diminished by the democratisation of the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments. With certain defeat ahead, it would be the part of wisdom for the Kaiser to put forth every effort for a peace as outlined by the Pope.

In this connection it is of interest to re-examine the papal terms. These, as we indicated last week, contained nothing new and suggested no new lines of thought. They included the limitation of armaments and the abolition of retaliatory economic conflicts; that Belgium, Servia and Rumania be restored; that the Alsace-Lorraine and Trentino-Trieste questions be solved according to the aspirations of their peoples; the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland; that there be no annexations and no indemnities except in particular instances, as in the cases of Belgium, Servia and France: the restoration of Belgium and the occupied portion of France in exchange for the captured German colonies; finally, freedom of the seas, whatever His Holiness conceives that to mean, and the establishment of an International Supreme Court of Arbitration for the peaceful settlement of future disputes between nations.

While Dr. Michaelis, with some reservations, has expressed Germany's readiness to accept these terms, examination of them reveals many obstacles in the way of their successful operation with Germany remaining unbeaten. With Alsace-Lorraine and the Italian irredenta still under the heel of the conqueror it would seem impossible for their peoples to make known their aspirations.

And what does the Pope mean by the term, "restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland?" We are bound to interpret this as meaning that Russia, Germany and Austria are each to part with the portions of that famous old empire which they took at the time they divided Poland among themselves.

And, with Germany no more unbeaten than she is at the moment, who is to guarantee that she will accept the decisions of an international court of arbitration? How is it to be made impossible for her to make scraps of paper out of her future solemn treaties and obligations as she has made out of those of the past?

Yet, however difficult these problems may appear, Dr. Michaelis' statement remains of transcendental importance for the light it sheds on the actual situation in Germany. When Germany announces that she is willing to accept the terms proposed by the Pope, we are safe in saying that she is prepared to take a good deal less. "Almost any sacrifice that will bring a quick peace" would seem to be the obsessing thought in Germany today.

Liberty Not Stone Dead In Germany

Educator Says Principles Of Lieber, Schurz, And Sigel Will Be Revived—Their Example As Guide

By Benjamin W. Bacon
Professor of Biblical Exegesis, Yale University

We are approaching one of the most significant dates in German history, with every indication that its significance may be immeasurably increased. One hundred years ago next October 18, the German Burschenschaft, an organised body of 500 students from sixteen of the principal German universities, assembled at the Wartburg to celebrate there at Luther's "strong retreat" the 300th anniversary of his nailing the famous theses of religious liberty to the church doors of Wittenberg. They were imbued with liberal ideas and were eager to direct the national life just emerging from the Napoleonic wars along paths of freedom, progress, and democracy. They chose this place of assembly as the birthplace of German liberty, and this date as doubly propitious, because it was not only the 300th anniversary of Luther's proclamation, but also the fourth of the battle of Leipsic, where Napoleon met decisive defeat on German soil.

But Prussia was already on the watch. Frederick William III. took counsel with the reactionary Metternich of Austria to suppress these liberal tendencies. Royalists combined everywhere to impose restrictions. Spies were postd at all universities to keep watch on professors and students. A strict censorship was imposed. Student societies were suppressed, and a systematic persecution began of all suspected of entertaining liberal ideas.

We know well of the lost cause of 1847-48, when for a few days German democracy forced even a Prussian monarch to his knees. We remember it because Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, heroes of our own civil war, took part in the great uprising, and after the disastrous defeat of the revolutionary forces in Baden took refuge in America. We remember Louis Kossuth, who led the uprising in Hungary, and we remember Richard Wagner, another exile of German liberty, who, in 1868, uttered the prophetic words:

"In all history there is no record of blacker ingratitude than the treachery of German princes toward the public sentiment of their people; and many a deed of self-sacrifice will have to be performed by them in order to expiate this treason."

We remember these. We have perhaps some dim recollection of the 300,000 exiles of 1848 who came with Schurz and Sigel, with Blenker and Hecker, to our shores, not to forget their dreams of liberty, but to take up arms again in its defense, many of them to lay down their lives on the battlefields of the Union.

But the story of German martyrs and exiles for liberty is not yet written, because the work is not yet complete. Its age of cruel suffering and repression, of exile in foreign lands marked by generous gifts of service, of genius, and of blood outpoured, covers now a full hundred years.

Considering, however, the tens of thousands of loyal German-Americans who today are stemming the tide of disloyalty in the great Republic, who in the face of furious hatred from their kith and kin, and all too suspicious coldness from their adopted fellow-countrymen, have made Prussia's hopes of German-American disloyalty a vain dream and reassured the doubts of many who had reason to fear the worst from thousands of spies and alien enemies, it were perhaps as well that the story of Germany's exiles for freedom's sake were not altogether forgotten.

There is a certain blatant and loud-mouthed Americanism which is ever ready to commend to the German people, both here and in the Fatherland, American democracy as the type and ideal from which the world should take its model, as if Berlin were to learn good government of Philadelphia, and Munich sit at the feet of Tammany Hall! To this type of American the hope of Europe is that the German people, throwing off at last the yoke of Prussian militaristic autocracy, should come and be taught the ways of liberty and peace in Albany and Harrisburg and San Francisco—and East St. Louis. If so, the hope of Europe will be long deferred. Germany must indeed turn back again to the great high road of liberty and progress forsaken a century ago, when the Burschenschaft was suppressed and Prussian militarism invoked to be the guardian of the new found national life. Germany must forsake its Moloch idols and, toiling up the road of expiation, must atone for the blood and destruction it has taken upon its soul. Germany has a lesson of liberty to learn the cost of whose learning no human mind can measure. But her teachers will not be the Fourth of July orators of cheap American self-adulation, nor the self-seeking politicians whose corruption drags our good name in the mire. Germany will yet learn of our Washingtons, our Hamiltons, our Lincolns. She may even take unacknowledged lessons from a John Fiske or a Woodrow Wilson. But her best teachers of all will be her own exiled sons; for they have been our teachers, too, men who gave us not only of their hearts' blood for the defense of American liberty, but of the noblest fruits of German idealism and German intellectual power to the perfecting of our institutions.

Over against the smug figure of young America as his own fancy depicts him expounding democracy and humanity to the deluded and brutalised people of Germany, I am moved to place one figure from among the exiled fathers of German liberty, that such cheap self-conceit may realise its fatuous impertinence and slink away for a wholesome season of silent self-examination. It shall be one of the circle of Lincoln's friends and fellow-workers for humanity, freedom, and democracy, but not the soldier Sigel, nor the soldier-statesman-philanthropist Schurz. It shall be one of an older generation, one who had part with those warriors in the German struggle for liberty, but was driven to our shores before the crisis which forced them to the same refuge to become here a teacher of the principles of self-government, of political ethics, and of humane relations between nations in peace and war, not for German-Americans only, but for us all. As my ears are offended, not by the condemnation (all too well deserved) of German atrocities, of the hideous policy of war upon non-combatants, of the repudiation of every moral restriction upon the State—not by the condemnation, but by the Pharisaic tone of ill-founded self-satisfaction that runs through it, as I become conscious of ill-informed assumptions of superiority in the art of government which underlie the popular notion of teaching the German people "democracy," my mind recalls the figure of Francis Lieber, the teacher of international law, to whom Lincoln resorted for that code of humanity in warfare which governed the conduct of our Federal troops in the great struggle between the States and still governs them, a code whose principles of humanity stand in significant contrast with the official rules of Prussian Kriegsgebrauch, to say nothing of the bloody object lessons of modern Schecklichkeit. I am reminded of Francis Lieber because class after class of college men at Yale (and doubtless at many another of the leading American institutions of learning) learned the principles of democracy and self-government from Lieber's Civil Liberty, as the standard text book of the subject.

Who then was Francis Lieber, that he should be the teacher of democracy to the youth of America, and the codifier of its rules of humanity in the conduct of war? Let us not take the record from the Life and Letters, published by T. S. Berry in 1882, nor the more recent biography by Harby (1899,) but from the dispassionate pages of the Encyclopaedia Britannica:

"Lieber was born at Berlin on March 18, 1800. He served with his two brothers under Blicher in the campaign of 1815, fighting at Ligny, Waterloo, and Namur, where he was twice dangerously wounded. Shortly afterward he was arrested for his political sentiments, the chief evidence against him being several songs of liberty which he had written. After several months he was discharged without a trial, but was forbidden to pursue his studies at the Prussian universities. He accordingly went to Jena, where he took his degrees in 1820, continuing his studies at Halle and Dresden. He subsequently took part in the Greek war of independence, publishing his experiences in his "Journal in Greece." For a year he was in Rome as tutor to the son of the historian, Niebuhr, then Prussian Ambassador. Returning to Berlin in 1823, he was imprisoned at Koepenik, but was released after some months through the influence of Niebuhr. In 1827 he went to the United States, and as soon as possible was naturalised as a citizen. He settled at Boston, and for five years edited The Encyclopaedia America, (thirteen volumes.) From 1835 to 1856 he was Professor of History and Political Economy in South Carolina College at Columbia, S. C. and during this period wrote his three chief works, "Manual of Political Ethics," (1838,) "Legal and Political Hermeneutics," (1839,) and "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," (1853.) In 1856 he resigned and next year was elected to a similar post in Columbia College, New York, and in 1865 became Professor of Constitutional History and Public Law in the same institution. During the civil war Lieber rendered services of great value to the Government. He was one of the first to point out the madness of secession and was active in upholding the Union. He prepared, upon the requisition of the President, the important "Code of War for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field," which was promulgated by the Government in General Order No. 100 of the War Department. This code suggested to Bluntschli his codification of the law of nations, as may be seen in the preface to his "Droit International Codifie." During this period also Lieber wrote his "Guerilla Parties with Reference to the Laws and Usages of War." At the time of his death he was the umpire of the commission for the adjudication of Mexican claims. He died on the 2nd of October, 1872."

One can scarcely read the record in the light of today without asking, what would the history of Germany have been if Prussia, instead of persecuting, imprisoning, and driving into exile those whose heroic self-sacrifice had won her freedom, and who were guilty only of the crime of writing "songs of freedom," had been guided by the torch of freedom, self-government, and humanity which they held aloft, giving to it the devotion of their service and martyrdom?

The lessons have yet to be learned. This hundredth year of the beginnings of German political freedom, this four-hundredth anniversary of the Reformation may well be the decisive year for Germany. The question is before the nation.

Who, then, shall show Germany the way? Shall it be those of alien blood and traditions? Must the lesson be driven home at the bayonet's point? Or will she learn at the feet of her own exiled fathers, receiving back their once rejected message—after a hundred years?

Russian Wolves

In the course of last Winter's campaign the wolves of the Polish and Baltic Russian stretches had amassed to such numbers in the Kovno-Wilna-Minsk district as to become a veritable plague to both Russian and German fighting forces. So persistent were the half-starved beasts in their attacks on small groups of soldiers that they became a serious menace even to fighting men in the trenches. Poison, rifle fire, hand grenades, and even machine guns were successively tried in attempts to eradicate the nuisance. But all to no avail. The wolves—nowhere to be found quite so large and powerful as in Russia—were desperate in their hunger and regardless of danger. Fresh packs would appear in place of those that were killed by the Russian and German troops.

As a last resort, the two adversaries, with the consent of their commanders, entered into negotiations for an armistice and joined forces to overcome the wolf plague. For a short time there was peace. And in no haphazard fashion was the task of vanquishing the mutual foe undertaken. The wolves were gradually rounded up, and eventually several hundred of them were killed. The others fled in all directions, making their escape from carnage the like of which they had never encountered. It is reported that the soldiers have nob been molested again.

Guns and Nerves

Strange Mental Aberrations Caused By War

Mr. Vernon Barlett, author of "Mud and Khaki" writes:

If you were to take a finely adjusted chemical balance and were to throw it on the floor, three things might happen when you came to use it again. It might—and this is very improbable—continue to weigh accurately; it might not work at all; or it might give you distorted weights—tell you that a gram of sulphur weighed an ounce or that a block of wood could double its weight in the course of a minute.

And all over the world there are fine, strong soldiers spending weeks or months in "nerve" hospitals, their minds distorted by the appalling sights and shocks of war.

There are hundreds upon hundreds of these "nerve" cases, and there are hundreds upon hundreds of varieties of "nerves." There are men who have been paralysed for months; there are men whom the lust to kill has seized suddenly so that they would murder their own friends; there are strong men who weep all day; there are men who dare not be left alone; there are men who laugh inanely; there are men who tremble and shake as though they were lunatics.

But the vast majority of men with "nerves" are to all appearances ordinary human beings—they have but one small distortion of the mind. I know a man who is perfectly fit and well, but he has a peculiarity—it is impossible for him to force himself into a room where there is a closed drawer. I have seen him change, in the fraction of a second, from an ordinary, cheerful individual into a trembling wreck just because someone in the room had thoughtlessly closed a drawer. Be the drawer but a little bit open and he is all right; be the drawer shut and he clings, terrified, to his chair, while drops of perspiration break out on his forehead.

Sensitive To Sounds

Men often grow inordinately sensitive to sounds. The most staid and stolid individual I have ever met now twitches with an insane desire to dance at the first notes of a waltz, and another man is nearly sick with horror at the strains of a very well-known music-hall tune—his own brother was blown to bits one day when someone else in the trench was playing the melody on a mouth-organ. Nearly everyone home from the front will jump at the back-firing of a motor engine or the slamming of a door, but there are men who cannot support the ticking of a clock or a watch, while other regular sounds, such as the tolling of a church bell, will turn them pale with agony. And there are very many men for whom the sound of guns has a wonderful fascination of the snake for the rabbit.

There are touches of "nerves" that sound singularly like superstitions—men who will not pass through an archway, men who are convinced that they will die if they dream the same dream a certain number of times, men who have a firm belief that an awful struggle against the black power of death is going on around them all the time. I know a man, too, who will not sleep in a room without flowers summer or winter, he must have flowers by him or else "it would get him."

Want To Be Hermits

The commonest of all forms of "nerves" is, perhaps, the longing to be alone. It would be difficult to say how many men have had to be invalided out of the Army because they cannot live near other people. To such, theaters, crowded streets, the buzz of conversation in a room, the proximity to people in a train or in an omnibus become tortures that are almost unbearable. There are men who have taken to solitary huts in the forests, to tiny houses by the sea, where they will live like primitive men until something happens in their brains to jerk them back into the old routine of life.

There are, then, hundreds of varieties of "nerves;" hundreds of ways by which strong men may be, mentally as well as morally, crippled; hundreds of strange terrors and eccentricities which obsess the brain—and to the man who has lived in the shambles of war it is sometimes a matter of wonder that there are any of the combatants of any of the armies who are not suffering from "nerves."

The Greatest Club City In The World

One of the most striking features of the general social life of the Cuban capital, Habana, is the development of its clubs. The city has a population of about 350,000, and according to recent statistics at least 125,000, or over one-third, of the entire number are members of some club. Furthermore, there is one club that has a membership of 45,000. In other words, practically every man in the city of Habana is a member of a club, be he millionaire sugar baron or a hod-carrier. This rather unusual state of affairs is largely due to certain features that are peculiar to a number of these organisations, usually known as "centros." These were originally organised by Spanish residents of the city for the purpose of uniting in social organisations those of their compatriots who came from the same section of Spain. Thus, the Centro Gallego was organised primarily for the benefit of the Galicians, the Centro Austuriano for natives of Asturias, etc.

An interesting account of these "centros" appears in the current number of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, Washington, D.C., from which the following facts relative to these remarkable institutions are taken. The three leading clubs of this character are the "Gallegos," the "Asturiano," and the "Dependientes," or Clerks' Club, all being organised along about the same lines and having practically the same features. Their memberships, in the order named, are 45,000; 37,000; and 25,000. They have all of the social and recreative features of the great social clubs of other large cities; are housed in palatial club buildings which have very large reception rooms, parlors, libraries, reading rooms, ball-rooms, dining rooms, billiard halls, gymnasiums, swimming pools, etc. In addition to these social and recreative features, however, they have certain mutual benefit and aid departments that make them unique and offer the greatest incentive for men of limited means to become members. Among these may be mentioned the following:

They maintain free night schools for their members, including courses in short-hand, book-keeping, and other commercial subjects; they maintain kindergartens for the benefit of the members small children; grammar and high school for the older children; domestic science classes for the wives and daughters; they employ their own staff of physicians, surgeons, ocultists, and dentists, who attend to the wants of members free of any charge—except for material used in filling teeth or the lenses prescribed to correct and aid sight—and they each maintain their own hospitals, sanitariums, and asylums for the insane. Especially notable are their general hospitals, known as "quintas," which have their own medical corps and are as thoroughly and efficiently equipped as are the most modern of such institutions in any of the great world cities. Each has its own pharmaceutical department, carrying full lines of medicines and druggist sundries for the "quinta." As an instance of the work of these hospitals may be cited the quinta belonging to the "Centro Gallegos," which treats over 12,000 patients a year, not counting those who merely visit the doctors' offices, or receive treatment at home. When treated at the "quinta" the room, meals, and medicines prescribed are furnished without extra charge, and in the event of the death of the patient the club provides for a suitable burial in cases where the family of the deceased is unable to bear the expense. The club dues are not over $1.50 per month for regular members.

It is these features that have made the "centros" of Habana so popular, and account for the tremendous membership. Some of these, like the "Balear" and "Castellano," also admit women to membership. In addition to the "centros" there are a great number of social clubs of the character usually found in large cities, including a fine country club, tennis clubs, the famous Yacht Club, various women's clubs, and a number of professional clubs, so that taken altogether Habana may justly claim to be the "greatest club city in the world."

In The Scottish Highlands

"Wherever one wanders, on hill or in valley, there is something to fascinate and delight," observes Robert Buchanan. "Those moorland lochs, for example! Those deep pure pools of dew distilled from the very heart of the mountains—changing as the season changes—lying blue as steel in the bright clear light, or turning to rich mellow brown in the times of flood. On all of them the water-lily blows, creeping up magically from the under-world, and covering the whole surface with white, green, and gold—its broad and well-oiled leaves floating dry in delicious softness in the summer sun, and its milk-white cups opening wider and wider, while the dragon-fly settles and sucks honey from their golden hearts. How exquisitely the hills are mirrored, the images only a shade darker than the heights above! Perhaps there is a faint breeze blowing, leaving here and there large flakes of glassy calm, which it refuses to touch for some mysterious reason, and the edges of which—just where wind and gleam meet—calm the color of golden fringe. Often in midsummer, however, the loch almost dries up in its bed. . . In such weather there is nothing for it but to make off to the fir-woods, and there to dream away the summer's day, with the bell-shaped flowers around you in one gleaming sheet—"Blue as a little patch of fallen sky,' and the primroses fringing the tree-roots with pallid beauty that whitens in the shadow. The wood is delicious; not too dark and cold, but fresh and scented, with open spaces of green sward and level sunshine. The fir predominates, dark and enduring in its loveliness; but there are dwarf oaks, too, with twisted limbs and thick branches, and the mountain ash is there with its innumerable beads of crimson coral, and the fluttering aspen, and the birch, whose stem is penciled with threads of frosty silver, and the thorns snowed over with delicate blossoms."

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

MR JIGGS - I ADVISE YOU NOT TO RUN LIKE THAT.
I DON'T NEED A DOCTOR'S ADVICE IN THIS CASE
HE'LL BE UNDER A DOCTOR'S CARE IF HE DON'T STOP THAT RUNNING.
YES AND HE'LL BE UNDER A DOCTOR'S CARE IF HE DOES-
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Can The Moon Make Potatoes Grow?

By Garrett P. Serviss

"What is the value, if any, of the different phases, or changes, of the moon as means of determining coming weather? And what control, if any, does the moon have over vegetation? I am not a 'moon man,' but would like to have some logical argument to hand to people who plant their potatoes therein.—F.C.H.

No competent astronomer or meteorologist that I know believes that the moon exercises any perceptible influence either upon the weather or upon the growth of vegetation. This skepticism is not based upon any prejudice whatever, but simply upon the fact that no scientific evidence of the existence of such influence has been found.

Farmers and other growers of plants are by no means unanimous in the opinion that the phases of the moon are important in determining the moment for planting crops of any kind. On the contrary, I have heard many intelligent farmers scout the idea of lunar influence in such matters, declaring that they never pay any attention to the phases of the moon when sowing and planting, and that they always have just as early and just as abundant crops as some of their neighbors who are particular to put the seeds into the ground only when the moon is "favorable."

Indeed, I should be surprised if, on taking a census of farmers with regard to this subject, you did not find that the majority are entirely free from the moon superstition. It is a kind of agricultural astrology, and, like "judicial astrology," is losing ground in the popular mind in proportion to the spread of scientific knowledge.

If you closely question those who believe in it you will find that the "proofs" which they offer are bald examples of very careless and inexact observation of apparent coincidences. Now, a coincidence is one of the most misleading things in the world, difficult for even an expert to handle, although it is the favorite form of evidence with people who love wondering more than thinking, and prefer guessing to logic.

Suppose we look at the known facts about the moon. The moon revolves around the sun so near to the earth that the latter interferes with its motion and bends its track so that, in the course of a little less than a month, the moon appears, in succession, outside the earth's orbit, ahead of the earth, inside the earth's orbit, behind the earth, and then once more outside. That is the true way in which the moon "revolves around the earth." What it really revolves around is the sun. All that the earth's interference does is to make it weave in and out along its course.

There are two ways in which the moon manifestly affects the earth. The first of these is by its gravitation, or force of attraction. The second is by the light which it sheds by reflection from the sun. Neither the moon nor the earth produces any light of its own, both being opaque, non-luminous bodies. The attraction that the moon exerts upon the earth is less than one-eightieth of that which the earth exerts upon the moon.

This attraction, at the earth's surface, at a point directly under the moon, amounts to the insignificant fraction of 1-8,640,000th of the earth's force of gravity, which means that if you weigh 160 pounds the lifting force of the moon on your book is 1-3,375th of an ounce. Still, this slight "differential attraction" of the moon suffices to create oceanic tides, and, no doubt, atmospheric tides of proportional magniture. But is it likely that it can have any influence upon the growth of vegetation, or even upon the state of the weather?

Now let us turn to the other universally known luna influence, viz. its light. This, as already said, is simply reflected sunlight. The most careful measurements of its maximum intensity, which, of course, occurs at full moon, make it equal to about 1-570,000th of the intensity of sunlight. If then, the moon influences vegetable growth by its light, there must be something in its relatively faint radiation that is far more powerful than any element of sunlight, but how account for that when all observation shows that moonlight is nothing but a feeble reflection of sunlight.

Nevertheless, it may be said, moonlight notoriously does have a singular influence upon human feelings, as all mankind have always acknowledged and, why, then, may there not be something about it—some unexplained quality derived from the moon, which is perceived by the delicate organs of plants? The reply to this is that it is an argument not based upon any thoroughly ascertained fact. The alleged effect of moonlight on human sentiment has never been measured or scientifically investigated, and it is pure assumption to assert that, if a real physical effect of that kind exists, it has any counterpart in the plant world.

The moon also very slightly effects the earth's magnetism, but this fact can only be detected by very delicate means of investigation, and again it is pure assumption to suppose that the moon's slight magnetic influence can stimulate potatoes in the ground when it is too insignificant to affect sensitive instruments of observation.

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Of course, nobody could be expected to learn all those words, nor is it necessary. Whenever, in your readings, you come across a word the meaning of which is not entirely clear to you, drop your book or newspaper, as the case may be, and consult the dictionary. Don't delay; if you do probably you will never look the word up. It is surprising how many words one may add to one's vocabulary by this simple method.

THE TRELOARS

The Treloars. By Mary Fisher. Thomas I. Crowell Company. $1.35 (gold) net.

"The Treloars" belongs to a class of novels written not because the author has a story to tell, but because he has views to ventilate, theories to expound, a fund of information of which to disburden himself. Fiction which is the vehicle of ulterior purpose is prone to drive as heavily as Pharaoh's chariots. The story which has grown within the writer "like a plant," as George Eliot says hers did, is the story that appeals. Although well written, showing wide reading and expressing forcible opinions upon nearly all the subjects now agitating the public mind. "The Treloars" does not take hold of the reader. The characters seem to have been created to hold long conversations upon every conceivable topic, and absolutely refuse to be real men and women, while certain of the situations are almost amusing in their improbability.

The scene is laid near Berkeley, Cal., and the great war is a factor in the final adjustment of the young people's love affairs. The author writes with sincerity and ethical purpose. She would, probably, find the essay her more congenial mode of expression, for the teller of tales, as truly as the poet, "is born, not made."

THE BROWN STUDY

The Brown Study. By Grace S. Richmond. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 (gold) net.

Donald Brown was a young, very attractive and able clergyman and had been the idol of the great city parish of St. Timothy's. But presently there came to him "the sure knowledge that soft living makes me soft." So he gave up his luxurious apartment, his adoring parish, and his numerous friends and went to live in a little old house in a part of the city where no one knew who he was or anything about him. There he soon got on intimate terms with his neighbors, with the good-hearted Irishwoman, mother of five, who lived next door to him; with the old watchmaker, the discouraged clerk, the many boys who swarmed about the place, and the violin-playing carpenter. But he did not always find it easy steadfastly to cling to the choice he had made, especially in the face of the pleadings and protects of his sister and his former friends.

The little story is told in rather a disjointed way, and lacks the charm and the suggestion of homelike, everyday life which made certain of Mr. Richmond's books such pleasant reading. The whole thing seems forced, and its characters people of rose-colored, romantic fiction rather than of real life. However, it has some agreeable touches, the description of the Thanksgiving dinner is amusing, and Bim is a likable dog.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERICAL NEWS

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STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$560 S.
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.30
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 325
North China	Tls. 140
Union of Canton	Tls. 790
Yangtsze	$190
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$140
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 300 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	110s. xd.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Kochien	Tls. 36
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.65 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$113 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 84
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 68 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 76 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 75 Sa.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162½ S.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 93
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65 B.
Oriental	Tls. 35 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 132 S.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15¼ S.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5⅝ S.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$96
Green Island	Tls. 7.35
Langkats	Tls. 14 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6
Weeks	Tls. 15½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9¼ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.30
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 31 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11⅛
Cheng	Tls. 2.60
Consolidated	Tls. 2½
Dominion	Tls. 10
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls 19
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12¼
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7 Sa.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 13½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9
Permata	Tls. 3⅝
Repah	Tls. 1.10
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90
Seekee	Tls. 7⅝
Semambu	Tls. 1.15 Sa.
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6½ B.
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 Sa.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taiping	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 19
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 5.10
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 68 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 78 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 220

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light, Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 24, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 105½=Tls. 94 @ 72.5=Mex.	$1.30
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.2125
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1811
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/5=Tls.	4.52
exch. @ 72.5=Mex.	$6.24
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	44⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/6⅛
London	Demand	4/6⅛
India	(nominal) T.T.	326
Paris	T.T.	608
Paris	Demand	608½
New York	T.T.	105
New York	Demand	105½
Hongkong	(nominal) T.T.	68
Japan	T.T.	48⅝
Batavia	T.T.	249½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	4/6⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/6⅞
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3/7½
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/7⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	626
New York	4 m-s.	108⅝

Customs House Exchange Rates For August

Hk. Tls. 4.63	@ 3/10⅛		£1
„ 1	@ 533½ =	Francs	5.94
„ 1	No quotation	Marks†	4.85
„ 0.97	@ 92⅜	Gold	$1
„ 1	@ 55⅜	Yen	2.00
„ 1	@ 15	Rupees	3.25
„ 1	@ 480	Roubles	$5.15
„ 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, August 24, 1917.

Official
Hall & Holtz $15.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 9.25
Kota Bahroes Tls. 7.00
Semambus Tls. 1.15

Unofficial
S.M.C. 7% debs. 1917 @ Tls. 100.00
Langkats Tls. 14.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 75.00
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.60

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., have received the following telegram from their Singapore Agents, dated, August 22:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$121 per picul equivalent to 2s. 5d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$123 per picul equivalent to 2s. 5⅛d. in London.

Demand is good throughout, market closed at best, offered 859 tons; sold 506 tons.

MAKE YOUR WILL
and
INSURE YOUR LIFE.

Send today for Prospectus
to the
China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
10 Canton Road,
SHANGHAI.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Shanghai Piece Goods

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

Local Market.—The depression has continued all the week, business has been neglected and clearances have been slack. Typhoon weather prevailed for some days, but we were fortunately spared a visitation of the full force of the dreaded cyclone, such as Hongkong experienced. News from the flooded districts is distressing; the high water is largely due to the descent of the melting snows at a later period than usual, but this being an intercalary year the seasons are backward according to our way of reckoning. The Yangtsze Valley is reported to have been converted into a vast lake but the water is now fast receding and the worst is over. For the moment the political atmosphere appears to be tranquil and the Government is not meeting with so much opposition from the trouble makers in the south as was expected and it is to be hoped the whole country will now pull together, having taken on itself a task that calls for absolute cohesion. There has been a welcome change for the better today, the bidding at the Yuen Fong auction being spirited, and an all round advance in prices was recorded. The s.s. "Tyndareus," which met with a serious mishap off the Cape in February last has arrived in port, bringing with her a portion of her original cargo, which includes a fairly large quantity of piece goods. Also a glorious record of thrilling experiences of which her owners, officers and crew are undoubtedly justly proud. It was good work!

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 23.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Mid-Americans Spot	19.10d.
August-September	17.57d.
October to November	16.85d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, August 23.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 19 per cent.

Bank of England rate of Discount 5 per cent.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 23.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 6d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 7½d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

Previous Quotation, London, Aug. 22:—
Spot: 2s. 5⅝d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 7¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, August 22.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 44⅜d. Firm.

Previous Quotation, London, Aug. 21:—
Bar Silver Spot: 44⅜d. Trade orders caused advance, Steady.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Manila	Ecuador	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.30
Swatow and Hongkong			5.00	..	..	..	..	..	
River Ports	Wuchang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	
Europe Via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	4.30
Manila direct	Ecuador	..	..	..	..	1.30	..	..	1.00
Hongkong and beyond	China	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.00	3.30
Chefoo and Newchwang	Haimkong	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Swatow	Shawhsing	noon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Hongkong and Canton	China	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manila and Hongkong		..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*	..	10.00*
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train		..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
Hankow		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Kiangteen	3.30	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	†Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(25th)
Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	Shuntien	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
River Ports	Kiangfoo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Monday, Aug. 27.									
Japan and America	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	x9.00	8.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antung	Wenchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Wingsang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	9.00	5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
San F. via Japan Canada, and Europe	Sado maru	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30
Java Ports	Omi maru	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Swatow and Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalny, Manchuria and Europe	Kobe maru		..	..	..	..	..	x8.00	7.30
River Ports	Kiangwah	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria and Dalny	Kobe maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.30
Hongkong and Canton		noon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Hongkong, S. Ports, Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe		noon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Hongkong, Singapore, India, Colombo, Egypt and U. Kingdon		..	D'.00	..	..	..	..	..	12.30
Tuesday Aug. 28.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(27th)
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	8.30*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Wednesday, Aug. 29.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	x9.00	8.30
Friday, Aug. 31.									
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada U.S.A. and Europe			5.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Saturday, Spt. 1.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Chikugo maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	c9.30*	9.30*

†Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post 3 p.m. and money orders noon.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 9 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 8.30 a.m.

D Parcel post 10 a.m.

E Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be colsed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wuish, Chinkiang, Napking and all intermediate place	7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 3.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).	1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanhai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.	

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.54
Launch	**close daily a.m. p.m**
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00 2.00 10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00
Minghong and Nankiao	2.00 11.00
Hungchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00 11.00
Haimenting ar Miaoches	7.00 5.00 10.45 3.30
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00
Tachang	7.00 11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon. 3, 3, 4, 6 p.m
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00 3, 3, 4, 6 p.m
Foot Boat.	

JAPAN PLACES BAN ON WAR PRODUCTS

Government Act Will Keep Steel, Copra And Coconut Oil From Enemy

IN EFFECT AUGUST 25

Embargo Follows Similar Action By United States And Other Countries

A ban will be proclaimed today by the Government on the export of galvanised iron plates, steel sheets, copra, and cocoa nut oil in accordance with the Decree of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce governing the Trade Prohibitions issued in 1914.

All articles mentioned in the present ban have been placed under similar bans recently by America and other countries and the supplies of those goods in this country have been reduced or threaten to be reduced.

Of those articles galvanised iron plates and steel sheets are embargoed and the shipment of those articles for export is only permitted when the necessity of shipping those articles is fully demonstrated and the shipment of those articles causes no inconvenience in this country. Copra and cocoa nut oil are placed under the restriction principally for the purpose of preventing those articles to be sold through neutral nations to the enemy nations.

The present proclamation will take effect from today, the violation of it being punished by imprisonment or heavy fines.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, August 17.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows:

The sensational rise in Sterling Exchange during the past week has practically stunned the share market. There is a disposition to sell most stocks, especially investment stocks, but it is very hard to find buyers. The general trend of the market practically depends upon the course of Exchange.

The same remarks would appear applicable to Shanghai.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have continued their downward course, and are now quoted $610 sellers ex the interim dividend of £2 3s. just paid (at Ex. 2/6¼=$17.06).

Marine Insurances—Canton are weak at $325. Unions are still on offer at $325. There is no change in other stocks.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires could probably be obtained at $300.

Shipping is very dull, but official rates remain unchanged.

Refineries.—China Sugars are nominal at $96. Malabons are unchanged at $29.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are quoted Tls. 15 in the North. Raubs are sellers at $2.65. Tronoha at 25s. 6d. and Urals at 32s. are unchanged. Shells have risen in London to a buying rate of £5 8s. 9d. ex "rights." Kailans are firm at 34s. 6d.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are very quiet at $76. Hongkong Docks are on offer at $113. Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 78.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—West Points might be placed at $70. Hongkong Lands have been done at $89. Centrals have sellers at $95. Hongkong Hotels have been done at $97½. Kowloon Lands are featureless at $33. Humphreys have buyers at $6¼.

Cotton Mills.—In the North the following are today's quotations:—
Ewos Tls. 162½.
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 134.
Kung Yiks Tls. 15½.
Yangtszepoos Tls. 5⅜.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics are still firm at $48. China Lights are nominal at $4½ and Hongkong Trams are without business at $6.20 ex dividend (cts. 17.85).

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.—The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ended August 11, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 32 weeks.
This year	$14,006	$429,271
Last year	18,823	458,677
Increase	—	—
Decrease	4,817	29,406

Miscellaneous.—Watsons at $6 are quiet. Cements are in demand at $7. China Providents are nominal at $7.90. China Borneos have sellers at $7 and Dairy Farms at $23 are without business, as are Hongkong Ices at $151. Waterboats are nominal at $13 and Ropes at $27½. Wm. Powells at $6½ are sellers.

ANTI-DRAFT RIOTS IN OKLAHOMA PUT DOWN

Washington, August 5.—Late despatches from Oklahoma, state that the anti-draft riots which have broken out in several parts of the state will be suppressed at all costs.

It appears that Indians and negroes are responsible for the riots, and in their attempts to defy the authorities they destroyed bridges and telegraph lines between several important points in the state.

Armed possess immediately set out to apprehend the rioters, under instruction to shoot to kill in the event of encountering resistance.

Oklahoma City, August 3.—The men arrested in connection with the anti-draft riots which occurred last week, chiefly among the negroes and Indians, have been indicted and are held pending trial on a charge of treason.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on August 21st, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-30
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	16-20
Promfret	„	16-20
Salmon	„	none
Small	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	16-18
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	13-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	13-20
Plover	„	5-7
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	15-20
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	8-12
Appricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Figs	per doz.	4-5
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Grapes	„	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	15-20
Oranges	„	10-12
Peaches	per lb.	10-15
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	6-8
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pineapples	„	8-10
Pears	per lb.	6-10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-6
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	„	15-18
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.80-2.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	2-4
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.65
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 14.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 18-35
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	144 lb.	$2.50
Bran	„	$2.05

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

FOR
LAND
IN ANY DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI
See The
CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
13 NANKING ROAD
Phone 4757

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Fnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) ...	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk O/Amur	Vladivostock
Hailan		Yokohama
Hankow		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $80,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang. Taiquen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan. Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits.... 1,010,000.00
U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ....Yen 18,750,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA.
Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 孚 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for August 25th and 26th

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"THE HEART OF A SOLDIER"

A strong and touching drama, with all the details of the present war, played by the best artists of France.
In Three Parts.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.

"AT THE RISK OF HER LIFE"
One reel, Kalem Drama

"COURT HOUSE CROOKS"
Keystone Comedy
In Two Parts, featuring Ford Sterling.

MATINEE Sunday, August 26th, at 3 p.m.
Showing 7th and 8th Episodes of
"LIBERTY"
Four Reels.

COMMENCING TONIGHT
August 25th and on the 26th and 27th
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
"SARAH BERNHARDT"
In Her Greatest Triumph
"MOTHERS OF FRANCE"
The greatest and most wonderful production that France has brought out

Victoria Theatre

PRESENTS
TONIGHT
An Entirely New
PROGRAMME
Showing
The Wonderful Masterpiece
"THE PANTOMIME OF DEATH"
IN
Six Reels of Tense Thrilling Drama.
ALSO
NEW COMEDIES

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Performances
Nightly at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Matinees Today and Sunday at 3 p.m.

TONIGHT TONIGHT
The Superb Serial Picture
"THE FANATIC"
Showing Episodes 13 and 14 (4 parts) entitled:
"THE SPY & THE SUBMARINE"
"THE INTERRUPTED NUPTIALS"
The story of this serial film is now near to the end and tonight's episodes are of great interest, as well as very amusing.

Showing also the following comedies:
"THE FATAL BEANS"
"HIM BARMAN"
"THEIR AWFUL PREDICAMENT"

Usual Prices.

OPEN-AIR CINEMA

PUBLIC GARDEN, AVENUE JOFFRE 474
(Ex-German Garden Club)

If You Cannot Fight, Help Them

COME ONE—COME ALL
to
THE BENEFIT PERFORMANCES
for the
French Red Cross
Tonight and Sunday, August 25 and 26th

AMONG A SELECTED PROGRAM
Will Be Shown
The Interesting Picture
"Celebration in Shanghai of 14th July, 1917"
Admission Price 70 Cents

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening
at 9.15

Change of Programme on Mondays & Fridays

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)
Programme for August 25th & 26th

"MILLIONAIRESS BY MISTAKE"
Ham and Bud Comedy.

"LIBERTY"
Thrilling and Sensational Serial, in 20 Episodes, each two reels. Featuring MARIE WALCAMP and EDDIE POLO.
Showing the 3rd and 4th Episodes, entitled:
"THE WOLF STRIKES"
and
"DEAD OR ALIVE"
Four Reels

"THE CHASERS AND HIS NEIGHBOR'S PANTS"
Comedy.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Every Monday and Friday
Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.
Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 23	5.30*	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept 8	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C.M.S.S.Co
" 10	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 17	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
" 18	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P M S.S.Co.
" 19	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 23	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap	N.Y.K
" 24	5	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 28	5.30*	Moji & Kobe	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 30	5.00*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept 1	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
" 4	..	do	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 4	..	Kobe	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 5	11.00*	Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
" 19		London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 25	3.30	Ningpo and Pootoo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.
" 25	noon	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 25	A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 26	.	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
" 27	5.0	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S Co
" 25	4.0	Swatow	Shawhsing	Br.	B.&S.
" 25	D.L.	Shasi, Hongkong & Canton	Hunan	Br.	B.&S.
" 27	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
" 27	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co
" 25	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	B & Co.
" 28			Sunning	Br.	B.&S.
" 30	9.0	Amoy & Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B.&S.
" 30	9.0*	Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br	B.&S.
Sept 3	5.0*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 31	.	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept 25	..	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 25	5.0	Tsingtao and Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.B.
" 26	3.0*	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.&S.
" 26	A.M.	Chefoo & Newchwang	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 28	5.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br	B.&S.
" 28	D.L.	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 2	8.0*	Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap	S.M.B.
" 28	D.L.	Haichow & Eching	Tamsui	Br.	B.&S.
" 29	1	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 29	9.0*	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.B.
Sept 3		Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dairy	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 25	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br	B.&S.
" 25	M.N.	do	Tachangmaru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 23	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 27	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br	B.&S.
" 27	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 27	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 28	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 28	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br	J.M.&Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.&S.
" 29	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 31	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br	B.&S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 24	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
" 24	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 24	Amoy	Poochi	631	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 24	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 24	Japan	Ecuador	3417	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co	CMCW
" 24	Dairy	Sakaki maru	1348	Jap.	S. M. B.	SMBW
" 24	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K	LPDW
" 24	Hankow	Kiangtoo	1468	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 24	Hongkong	Anhui	1886	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
" 24	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br	B. & S.	CNW
" 24	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
" 24	Hankow	Woodcock		Br.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 24	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2868	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 24	Japan	Kumano maru	814	Jap	N.Y.K.
" 24	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B.&S.
" 24	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K
" 24	do	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 24	do	Tatung	1882	Br.	B.&S.
" 24	do	Changsa	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 24	Hankow	Tsaogtah	475	Br.	C.I.&E.I.Co.
" 24	Yokohama	Unda	870	Br.	A. Pet. Co.
" 24	Wuchang	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S
" 24	Ningpo and Pootoo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, August 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang M. Capt H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, August 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Sr. Tafoo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Aug. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar will leave on Tuesday, August 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, August 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer Shawhsing, Captain Morimoto, will leave on Saturday, August 25, at daylight. For Freight, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday, noon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, August 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 27, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 28 at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, August 30, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str Hoihow, Capt. Cogan, will leave on Thursday, Aug. 30, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 31, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4. The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on September 25 at——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, August 26, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M-Intosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 28, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 28 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on Sept 3, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in frint of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from on September 19, at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4047.

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S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
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			arr.	leave
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			arr.	leave
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Union Building, 9 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
[illegible]MR	Apr..	Interned	Decide	Fr g-b.	630	..	..	
Int DW	Apr..	do	Dde Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
[illegible]n	Apr..	do	Fushimi	ap g-b	180	..	..	
JOBI	Apr.29	do	Palos	Am g-b	19	2	48	Delano
BRN	Apr.18	do	Q[illegible]	An g-l	850	4	55	Lewis
PAOET	Apr.14	do	Samar	Am g-b	248	4	38	Brown
[illegible]p	Apr..	do	Sniimda	Jap g-b	190	..	..	
[illegible]p	Apr..	do	Toba	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
CNP	Apr.14	do	Whipple	An g-b.	370	4	61	Partello
CNWP	Apr..	do	Woodlark	Br g-b	150	..	..	

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General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

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ITO MARU	12,500	——	Sept. 10
*KITANO MARU	16,000	——	Sept. 30

FOR HONGKONG.

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 31

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SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Aug. 28, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Sept. 17
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Oct. 13

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Aug. 25
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 28
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Sept. 1
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Sept. 4
HAKUAI MARU	6,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Sept. 8

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Aug. 30
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Sept. 6

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Oct. 5

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KITANO MARU	16,000	——	Sept. 4

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NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Oct. 16
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Nov. 13, 1917

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HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, conects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

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TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

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Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

2 CHINESE DETECTIVES PERJURED FOR REWARD

Falsely Identified Couple Of Men In French Mixed Court As Assassins

Two secret service men from the office of the Defense Commissioner, General Lu Yung-hsian, were seriously reprimanded by Vice-Consul D. de la Prade and Magistrate Nieh of the French Mixed Court yesterday, as they were found to have maliciously identified Hsia Yung-sung and Sung Chuan-wu as the murderers of Chao Li-wang, the aide of the Chekiang Tuchun, in order to receive a reward of $15,000. The men, Yoh Hai-wu and Chia Kuo-shun, were sent back to the Arsenal authorities with the request that they be dealt with properly, while the prisoners were released with an expression of regret from the court.

Hsia and Sung were arrested on warrants issued in the name of the Defence Commissioner by the two secret service men, and Chia identified Hsia as the guilty man, saying that he saw him doing the shooting at Hangchow. Upon investigation by Inspector of Police G. Xavier at the lodging house where the alleged murderer was said to have stayed, it was found he was a bean merchant from Dalny and was a guest at the house at the time of the murder.

Another incident that led to the discovery of the malicious prosecution of the two secret service men was that they told different stories in the police station and at the Mixed Court about the shooting affair in Hangchow.

8,000 Prisoners Is French Haul

(Continued from Page 1)

the French infantry to get through the danger belt without loss and reach the first German lines, but the enemy had practically evacuated them, owing to the intensity of the shelling, which no troops could have endured.

"At five o'clock, the signal went up which marked the beginning of the victory. The first objectives were taken. After a stoppage for one hour, to consolidate the captured positions, the advance was resumed.

"At seven o'clock, a pigeon which had crossed the gas-zone brought news that the second stage was reached also. Mort Homme, Talou and Hill 344 all were in possession of the French in less than two hours.

"The French at present are consolidating their new positions, in anticipation of counter-attacks. The German barrages were carried out exclusively with asphyxiating gas-shells, so that the French troops were obliged to wear their masks during the attack. In spite of this drawback, their dash was magnificent.

"On Saturday, the French aeroplanes had obtained absolute mastery of the air and not a single hostile machine was able to show itself over the French lines and the German guns were completely prevented from directing their fire."

Germans Use Over 2,000 Guns

London, August 22.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, filling in the particulars of the offensive at Verdun, says: "The enemy had brought up fresh reserve Divisions and over 2,000 guns. They poured out poison-gas for days before the attack and our troops wore gas-masks the whole time.

"The capture of Talou Hill and Hill 344, respectively 1,080 feet and 1,300 feet high, was the outcome of a splendid charge for two miles made by the gas-masked infantry, from the northern slope of Pepper Hill. The French bombardment had driven the enemy from their defences on the crest-line. They filled the valley between with gas, but ineffectually."

British Gain Ground

London, August 23.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: We carried out successful operations, this morning, eastward and north-eastward of Ypres, for the capture of a series of strong points and fortified farms astride the Ypres to Menin road, between the Ypres to Roulers railway and Langemarck. Bitter fighting occurred at all points. The enemy made repeated counter-attacks, during which our artillery and machine-gun fire inflicted heavy losses on them.

The struggle was fiercest on the high ground in the neighborhood of the Ypres to Menin road, where we advanced a depth of 500 yards on a front of one mile and captured an important observation post and also the western portion of Inverness Copse. Further north, our line advanced a maximum depth of over half a mile on a front of 2½ miles. The enemy resisted extremely stubbornly.

We took 250 prisoners. Owing to the obstinate nature of the fighting, these are an unusually small proportion of the total losses inflicted on the enemy. We took 194 prisoners yesterday in the Lens sector, making 1,378 since the 15th of this month, in addition to 34 machine-guns and 20 trench-mortars.

Fierce air-fighting occurred. We brought down twelve and drove down five enemy machines. Twelve of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported today:—We advanced our line, south-west of Lens. We repulsed an attack east of Langemarck by machine-gun fire. The enemy raided our posts in the neighborhood of Lombartzyde.

German Reports

A German official communique yesterday reported: "The artillery fighting in the coast sector and from Bixschoote to Warneton is again intense. Fresh fighting is developing at Lens. The French gained ground in Avocourt Wood and at Samogneux."

A German official communique in the evening reported: "British attacks eastward of Ypres, on a front of fifteen kilometers, failed, with heavy losses. Our aviators successfully bombed fortified towns on the English coast."

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired yesterday evening: "At 4.30 this morning, we resumed our offensive against the German positions along part of the ridge system which forms the present battle-front in Flanders. Very heavy fighting occurred and continues, with varying results.

"The new 'liquid' defences of the enemy, consisting of numerous disconnected and almost invisible posts, organised in depth, presents a formidable problem to the attackers. Indeed, we are now up against much the same species of fighting as during some of the Somme battles.

"The enemy are desperately resisting our advance against what they realise is the vital strategic key to the tenure of Northern Belgium. Nevertheless, we advanced and carried our line on the left of our front of attack forward and straightened out the pretty little thrust the tanks made on Sunday. The tanks were again active today and served excellently.

Situation Is Obscure

"On the right of our front of attack, the situation is rather obscure. The Germans are taking advantage of every farm and building, every little knoll and every hedge, in order to develop isolated points of resistance. The hottest of the fighting is in the vicinity of Inverness Copse, which is the most strongly fortified spot in the region.

"The Boches have run out a perfect new network of wire between the trees, studded the place with machine-guns, filled it with concrete pill-box blockhouses and burrowed it into a labyrinth of dug-outs and short trenches. The battle is being fought by English and Scottish troops, who are finely maintaining the fame of the old British Line regiments."

Newspaper correspondents describe how, where the Southern Irish mentioned yesterday were cut up, Scottish troops attacked yesterday, against the sinister forts of Beek House, Borry Farm and Vampire Point, which guard the Bremen Redoubt, south-east of St. Julien. A little further north are the other forts where the Ulstermen fought and M'dland troops are now assaulting and meeting with the same difficulties.

The ground is still a mere bog, in which the tanks are sinking. The enemy have relied mainly on machine-guns skilfully arranged for enfilade barrages.

The men from the Midlands have captured one block-house, where they took 47 prisoners. Others have penetrated the machine-gun barrages as far as Hill 35, while, on the right flank, the Scots have fiercely assaulted Bremen Redoubt, which, apparently, is still holding out.

The fighting has split up into inextricable groups and there is no doubt that we have to pay the price in some of the most desperate fighting of the war. Colonel Repington, the military correspondent of The Times, states that the Canadians have broken six Divisions of German troops at Lens.

CONGRATULATE RUMANIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 23.—The Press Bureau announces that King George has telegraphed to the King of Rumania, expressing his admiration for the magnificent way in which the Russo-Rumanian forces are fighting. He says that the British peoples are closely following the course of the great battle in Rumania and the French and British forces are striking hard at the common enemy and will continue to render the Russians and Rumanians all the assistance they possibly can.

Chinese Arrest Boats In Harbor of Macao

Allege Encroachment On Territorial Waters; Protest Lodged At Canton

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Macao, August 23.—While a fleet of boats belonging to the Green Island Cement Company was engaged in taking up mud in the Inner Harbor at Macao, the Chinese magistrate at Chinshan ordered the arrest of twenty-three of them and that they should be taken to Chinshan, alleging that the boats were encroaching on Chinese territorial waters. The crews contended that they were within the Portuguese limit. A protest has been lodged with the authorities in Canton, through the authorities here.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo for Nanking:—Mrs. I. A. Donnelly. For Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Short and Mr. R. C. Jackson.

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Nicoll, Mrs. E. B. Jones, Master Nicoll, and Mr. C. E. Wolseffer.

Per M.M. s.s. Amazone from Marseilles:—Messrs. Milot, Moiggy, Vacaresse, and French soldiers. From Saigon:—Mrs. Nobeta, Messrs. Edvingibes Cropley, Wilfrid Ch. Adams, Agnes Maitland, Collomb Jean, Morin Marius and Piaget Charles. From Hongkong:—Messrs. E. G. Helvering, E. Smith and G. H. Bosch.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Maule, Miss Maule, Miss Brown, Miss Duecking, Messrs. Vorcharskey, Gatton, S. W. Jacobs, and N. Dumortier.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Puddecomb, Messrs. Jennings, Joly, and Lever.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Miss D. M. Raeburn, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Barkley, Mr. and Mrs. H. McFarland and 2 children, Mrs. Cecile, Miss H. Angeledia, Mr. and Mrs. Raeburn, Messrs. A. Shmulian, R. Bailey, H. Finkelstein, C. T. Nicolson, R. C. Jackson, M. Yamaguchi, Dobrovoski, Pistonovitch, & E. A. Lake.

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador from San Francisco, etc.:—Mr. W. Blenk, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burkhill, Mr. S. W. Clement, Mr. M. David, Miss M. M. Davis, Miss L. F. Donaldson, Mr. E. L. Dales, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Eames, Miss E. E. Gumbrell, Miss L. Gaywood, Mr. G. S. Hall, Mrs. G. S. Hall, Miss M. Hughes, Mrs. J. R. Jones, Miss M. Judson, Mrs. R. Loggy, Mr. F. Lem, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Laffler, Capt. & Mrs. H. Morton, Mrs. F. S. Mickey, Miss Daisy M. Shaffer, Mr. M. Morducovitch, Dr. Maud Mackoy, Mr. C. H. Prucell, Mr. R. A. Russell, Mr. P. H. Robinson, Sister Deborah Ruth, Mr. L. E. N. Ryan, Mrs. E. W. Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Stelle, Master Bergen S. Stelle, Master Charles C. SteHe, Mr. W. Strom, Mr. B. Thams, Mr. F. R. Vida, Mr. C. C. Whitehead, Mr. T. J. Whitaker, Mr. Kimpson Yu, and Mr. W. S. Young.

Siccawei Weather Report

23.—The typhoon of the Bonin appears to start towards the south coast of Japan. High pressures over Formosa Regular monsoon to the N. of the Channel; variable breezes further south. Fien and hot weather, at Shanghai.

24.—Fine weather with mist, at Shanghai. The pressure rises to the normal level. Constant S.S.E. breezes.

Friday, August 24, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	774.62	755.68
inches	29.71	29.75
Variation mm. for 24 h	+0.84	+0.15
Variation mm. for 12 h	+0.84	+0.19
Wind { Direction	SE	SSE
Wind { Kilom per hour	17	17
Wind { Miles	10.6	1.06
Temperature { Cen	23.8	31.0
Temperature { Fahr	74.9	86.0
Humidity :00	98	73
Rehumidity 5-10	2	1
Rainfall mm.	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1769	Ger	Carlowitz
June 23	Dalny	Alma	585	Br.	M. B. Co.
Aug 4	Dalny	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd
Aug 5	Hongkong	China†	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Riekmer *	1651	Ger.	H. D. & Co
July 17	Hongkong	Donnell	1344	Am.	Pengkee & Co.
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna *	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co
Aug 21	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co
Aug 21	Japan	Hirano maru	885	Jap.	M. B. K.
Aug 23	Chinwangtao	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
Aug 23		H. Luckenbach	3569	Am.	Robert Dollar
July 28	Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	1682	Jap.	M. B. K.
Aug 23	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
Aug 23		Kiesshin	673	Chi.	Williams & Co
July 16	Hankow	Meida *	1682	Ger.	Melcher
July 30	Hankow	Meiles *	1682	Ger.	Melcher
Aug 22	Tsingtao	Nagasaki maru	3243	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.
Aug 23	Hongkong	Namur	6694	Br.	P. & O.
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikian *	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia †	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd
Aug 23		Shawhsing	1897	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 23	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 23	Chinwangtao	Yodo maru	1371	Jap.	K. M. A.

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.

†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. S.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. S.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1000
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. S.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1658	1602
745	1200	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1540
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	948
[illegible]	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep	—	806	647
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1815
1038	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1540
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	340	1311
1315	018	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	329	1256
1558	316	—	—	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2328	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2057
1156	833	—	533	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1412
1204	840	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1944	1420
1657	1152	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 4. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	735	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2120	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1033	1455	2233	a. Tsiningchow d.	522	1126	1859	638	1219	1905	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH dep	1.31	..	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.30	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.10
CHANYANG dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHICKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	5.16.30	T.P.R Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep	8.06		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R.		Night Express R
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	5.12.00	2nd Day	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	20.31		..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	13.00	T.P.R.	..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20		..
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	16.55	22.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	9.06	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.51	13.40	16.58	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.30	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.36	20.00	3.00
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.22	13.44	15.53	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	22.37
CHANG AU dep.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.25	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.10	21.30
KIANGWAN dep	6.28	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.21	21.43
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.08

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14 34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang dep.	....	9.13	10.55	12.10	....	15.28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	....	10.03	11.58	13.33	....	16.15	18 57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	....	16 46	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13 20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang Au dep.	9.10	11.49	14 04	16.10	....	17 55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	12 53	15 26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15 45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.35
Chang Au dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12 30	15.57	18.50
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	8 00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16 13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	....	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18 42	....
Jessfield dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8 30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	...	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7 15	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow.....	dep	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7 35	9.05	11 35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9 25	11 55	...	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8 18	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

IMPORTANT PUBLIC AUCTION

Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.

Favoured with instructions from THE CONCERNED will sell by Public Auction on

Today, the 25th Aug., 1917

at the

China Import and Export Lumber Company, Limited.

Point Yard, 92A Yangtszepoo Road.

A Large Quantity of High Class European Grade Oak

which is well worth the attention of all Builders, Contractors, Furniture Dealers and others.

Full particulars can now be obtained from the Auctioneers, and Catalogues ready on Wednesday morning, the 22nd instant.

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
Auctioneers.

Shanghai, August 18, 1917.
14780

NOTICE

Until further notice the business of the undersigned concern will be conducted at No. 13 Nanking Road, Room 11, 2nd Floor of the Whiteaway, Laidlaw building. All communications should be sent to the undersigned at the above address. Telephone 4757.

ALFRED C. DAVIS,
Trustee for International Import & Export Co., Inc.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has severed his connection with the China Coast Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and from date is in no way concerned with any of the transactions of the said firm.

W. H. KEEBLE.

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1917.
14856

STEAMERS

for Purchase or Sale.

Only *bona fide* applications will be entertained. References required

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 380.

WANTED: General office assistant and handy man. Portuguese or Eurasian. Able to correspond and type, also well-acquainted with Allied and neutral firms. One with a knowledge of French, Japanese and Chinese languages preferred. Must be a hard and willing worker, on a salary and commission basis. Apply in person, or by typed letter, to W. E. Talbot, A287 Broadway East, corner of Taiping Road (near Old Dock).
14846

AMERICAN SALT MACKEREL

60 cents each

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Tel. North 639
14319

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Shanghai Race Club

AUTUMN MEETING, 1917

Applications for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 28th February, 1918, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m., on Thursday, 30th instant.

Forms of application will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on Saturday, 1st September, 1917, and the licences referred to above will be issued at 9 a.m. on Monday, 3rd September, 1917.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
14871

NOTICE

I have this day opened a branch office at No. 17 Museum Road, Shanghai.

FRITHJOF HOEHNKE,
General Merchant and Commission Agent.

Tsingtao/Shanghai, Aug. 24, 1917.
14870 A.28.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of William Parker Chalfant, Deceased.

Cause No. 596
Testamentary Proc. 222 (Special)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Parker Chalfant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Ada Gilbert Chalfant, Executrix of his estate, on or before February 4, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Executrix.

ADA GILBERT CHALFANT.
Executrix.

(Address)
American Presbyterian Mission,
Tsingchowfu, Shantung, China.
Shanghai, China, August 4, 1917.
14658

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of Lucy C. Werlich, Deceased.

Cause No. 595
Testamentary Proceeding No. 221 (Special)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Lucy G. Werlich, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to G. L. Campbell, Ancillary Administrator of his estate, on or before February 4, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Ancillary Administrator.

G. L. CAMPBELL,
c/o Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
No. 2 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai, China, August 4, 1917.
14657

NOTICE

SIN WAN PAO COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's office, 19 Hankow Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 29th August, 1917, at 5 o'clock p.m.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,

C. O. BOJESEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
14826

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road.

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST" Rye Whiskey?

=THE WHISKEY= =OF QUALITY=

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

Insure Your Teeth

against decay by using

ODOL

(Made in America)

Get a bottle for

ONE DOLLAR

or

3 for $2.90

AT

Griffiths' Stores

143 Bubbling Well Road

Telephone West 641

Born 1915—Still Existing

WIDLER & COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

NOTICE

The Shanghai Co-operative Society, Ltd.

I, the undersigned, have this day, August 21, 1917, resigned the Secretaryship and withdrawn from the Committee of the above Society.

W. J. DAVEY.

Shanghai, August 22, 1917.
14840

NOTICE

Mr. W. J. Davey, having resigned from the Honorary Secretaryship of the above-named Society, and having no further connection with the Committee, it is hereby requested that all correspondence be addressed to the Society and not to individuals.
14844

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES

FROM $10 U.S.C. UPWARDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BROWN SHOE CO.
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST INDIVIDUAL SHOE MANUFACTURERS. MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS

"BUSTER BROWN"
SHOE FOR CHILDREN

A BRANCH OFFICE HAS BEEN OPENED AT
44 SZECHUEN ROAD
WHERE A COMPLETE LINE OF SAMPLES IS ON VIEW
INSPECTION INVITED
SHOES READY FOR DELIVERY AT ST. LOUIS.

L. J. GRIFFEN, MANAGER.

Fire-Life-Marine-Motor Car INSURANCE

As agents for the following companies we are prepared to accept risks at the lowest current rates.

Yang-tsze Insurance Association, Ltd., .. Fire
Equitable Fire & Accident Office, Ltd., Fire
South British Insurance Co. Ltd., of N. Z., Marine
New York Life Insurance Co., ... Life
Railway Passengers Assurance Co., ... Motor Accident
(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
4/5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone 778

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, office (one room) in the Central district, opposite Chinese Post Office. Apply to Geog. & Topog. Society of China, 8B Peking Road.
14859 S.1.

LOST OR STOLEN

STRAYED from No. 327 Avenue Joffre, a young, black spaniel dog (bitch). Will finder please communicate with above address. Reward if necessary.
14863 A.26.

***There Is a Big Job Open As* ACCOUNTANT**

Big salaries are paid. Modern business methods demand the skill of the trained accountant. The profession is new. More are needed. You can get the training you need right in your own home—directed by men high in the profession.

Write Today for our free book and find out about the opportunities that await you. No obligation. The book is free.

American School of Correspondence, Dept 1-34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

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EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN conversation lessons wanted. State terms to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.
14864 A.25.

MANDARIN or Shanghai dialect lessons given by competent, experienced teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.
14849 A.25.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482
9488

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

'Phone 1946

To let, in No. 11, one large front room, facing the park, with private bath and verandah.

IN A COMFORTABLE home, cosy, cool room free. Good table. Tennis, garage; terms most moderate. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.
14878 A.26.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, experienced lady to teach Chinese boys English. Please apply in person to Mr. Chow, 2nd floor, 112 Szechuen Road.
14869 A.25.

WANTED by an American family, a mother's helper and companion to assist in care and education of two small children. Good home. Apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.
14873 A.26.

WANTED, first-class stenographer, Allied. State nationality, experience, salary, references. Apply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.
14877 A.26.

COMPRADORE WANTED for an import and export firm. References and guarantee required. Apply to "A.B.C." c/o THE CHINA PRESS.
14838 t.f.

WANTED by local firm, energetic canvassers for Shanghai. Applicants must state age, nationality, previous experience, and salary required. Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.
14778 A.25

SITUATIONS WANTED

TYPIST, fair stenographer, young lady (American), desires position in mercantile firm. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.
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LADY steno-typist, with experience, seeks position. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.
14858 A.28.

UNIVERSITY graduate, reliable and painstaking, seeks position in any capacity. Outports no objection. A.1. references. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.
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EXPERIENCED SALESMAN (Neutral), thoroughly acquainted with American imports and local market, desires position. Excellent references. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.
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OFFICE MAN of experience holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.
14134

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, No. 4 Annam Road, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
14874

TO LET, from Sept. 15th, No. 73 Route Vallon, large modern residence, tennis lawn, light, water and taxes, Tls. 150 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
14785

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15 YANGTSZEPOO ROAD, five-roomed house, with all modern conveniences and small garden, to let. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
14861 A.30.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED by Chinese, second-hand 4-seater motor car, medium size, strong engine and tyres. Apply to Box No. 499, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TWO motor-cycles for sale, cheap, perfect working order, one 5 h.p., good for side-car; another 2 h.p., both single cylinder. For inspection, kindly go to Auto Castle.
14868 A.26.

PIANO music wanted to buy: Chopin, Schumann, Bach, Grieg, Liszt, Debussy, etc. State particulars and what editions and lowest prices, to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED to buy, boarding house as going concern, not less than 8 or 10 rooms, Central location. Price and full particulars to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE, 1914 model, Indian 7 h.p. motor-cycle. Mex. $275. Inquire Central Garage.
14845 A.26.

PAYING CONCERN. Private boarding house for sale or to let. Furnished, house full, owner leaving Shanghai indefinitely. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.
14833 A.26.

WANTED: March, April, May and June numbers of "Asia." W. A. Dunn, No. 4 The Bund.
14829 A.26.

FOR SALE: First-class, ¼-plate, folding camera, in excellent condition, Ross' F6.3 Lens, "Compound" shutter 1-1/250th second, in leather case, with 12 metal slides and film pack adapter. Bargain Tls. 95. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.
14855 A.26.

WANTED to buy, one Bentley's complete Phrase Code. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.
14850 A.26.